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Iranian Leftists Defy Khomeini With Huge Rally

By William Branigin

TEHRAN, Feb. 23 (WP) — Iranian leftists staged a show of strength today in defiance of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini with an estimated 50,000 persons at a rally organized by a Marxist guerrilla group.

Speakers representing oil workers, farmers, factory employees and a Marxist Fedayeen (People's) guerrilla group called for the creation of a "people's army," expropriation of foreign workers and nationalization of banks, industries and foreign capital.

There were further reports today of secessionist agitation in the Kurdish region of western Iran. The national radio warned Kurds not to attack Iranian military posts at the border with Iraq, saying that troops and garrisons had orders to shoot. The radio also appealed to the population to ignore counter-revolutionary "calls for arches on army barracks in the border regions."

The crowd at Tehran University, gathered under a drizzling rain, appeared to represent a cross-section of Iranian society, although it seemed most heavily weighted with middle-class people and students. Several persons interviewed at random admitted that they were Communists, but many seemed to be alienated Iranians who fear that Islamic republic will not give them true democracy.

Clearly Dissatisfied

They stopped short of openly defying Ayatollah Khomeini, the spiritual leader of Iran's revolution, to aims to set up an "Islamic republic" here. But the speakers made it clear, to the applause of the crowd, that they were dissatisfied

ufthansa, Pan Am resume Iran Runs

COLOGNE, Feb. 23 (UPI) — Lufthansa announced today that it will resume regular service to and from Iran tomorrow. Pan American resumed yesterday that its regularly scheduled flights to Tehran will resume Sunday.

Pan Am planned to operate its final evacuation flight from Tehran to Frankfurt tomorrow, a spokesman said.

"Our Tehran office reported that Tehran airport is functioning normally," said the Pan Am spokesman, "with all navigational facilities functional and full airport services and satisfactory airport security."

Puts Off Retirement Until Recognition Given

Smith to Run for Rhodesian Parliament

By David B. Ottaway and Carlyle Murphy

ALIBURY, Rhodesia, Feb. 23 (AP) — Prime Minister Ian Smith here yesterday said that he intends to run for a seat in Rhodesia's first black-majority parliament in April. Smith will not retire from politics until the new government gains international recognition.

In an interview with The Washington Post, Rhodesia's white leader said, "I'm going to run, though he was still 'absolutely sure' about retiring once the new government and the economic sanctions were lifted.

This statement of the white leader's intention to continue playing a prominent role in Rhodesian politics was surprising news to one of Smith's black colleagues in the new transitional government's Executive Council.

"The Africans will be shocked by it," Rev. Ndabingani Sithole said in a separate interview shortly afterward. "They will say, 'what is this?'" he added.

"Hindrance to Recognition" We've been told by moderate black states and Western countries, that he is a great hindrance to our recognition," Rev. Sithole said.

The very physical presence of Smith in the new government poses the possibility of getting recognition and settling the problem. The sooner he leaves, the better it will be for the country," he said.

Should Mr. Smith win a seat in parliament, he is certain to be named a key minister in the cabinet, because whites are guaranteed at least five ministerial posts under the new constitution.

Because Mr. Smith stands as the symbol of white-minority rule in Rhodesia, his presence in the black government is bound to be interpreted in black Africa as a clear indication that there has not been a true transfer to black-majority

with Ayatollah Khomeini's domination of the new revolutionary regime.

"We want unity, not monopoly of one group at the expense of others," a Fedayeen speaker said. "Unity means the participation of all groups and classes with all shades of opinion to achieve the common purpose of eliminating imperialism."

The speaker also stated what he called a message of support from Iranian Kurds, emphasizing that they are not separatists.

The organizers held the rally on the university campus, a leftist stronghold, after Ayatollah Khomeini banned their march, scheduled for yesterday, from Fedayeen headquarters to the ayatollah's home.

Khomeini Supporters

Halfway through the rally, a procession of Khomeini supporters carrying portraits of their leader marched through the crowd to a campus mosque, where they chanted their own slogans. There were no incidents.

Although it represented a significant show of strength, today's rally was less than half the size of one earlier this month in support of Premier Mehdi Bazargan, who was appointed by the ayatollah to head the provisional Islamic revolutionary government.

Perhaps more portentous than the turnout, observers said, were the indications that the "Iranian revolution" is becoming increasingly polarized between left and right.

A 26-year-old architect, an avowed Communist who was attending the rally with his girlfriend, said, "It's inevitable that in four or five months there will be a fight between the Communists and the government. The government is moving toward some sort of fascism." He said he would be willing to participate in such an armed struggle.

An Iranian liberal who opposes Communism said, "We believe the Khomeini people have become arrogant and want to monopolize politics in Iran. We've got to stop it now or it will be too late."

A retired central bank employee who admitted that he belonged to the outlawed pro-Moscow Tudeh Communist Party said, "I'm not opposed to Khomeini, but I'm afraid he will be trapped in the bourgeoisie and the struggle of the people will be ruined."

Another participant was a young Iranian naval officer who said he (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)



Slogans in English and Persian are written on banners hung at Tehran University campus during a rally held Friday by Marxist Fedayeen in defiance of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

Hundreds of Casualties Reported

Rhodesia Jets Attack Zambian Rebel Base

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Feb. 23 (AP) — Rhodesian planes struck at what was described as a large nationalist guerrilla camp within 22 miles of the Zambian capital of Lusaka today, a military spokesman said.

A few hours after the attack, military trucks and ambulances brought the wounded, many of whom appeared to be young men wearing military uniforms, to Lusaka.

In an interview with Jonathan Power, Tanzanian President Nyerere speaks of political will in Africa. Page 6.

ka's general hospital, witnesses said. They reported hundreds of dead and wounded.

Nationalist and government sources in Lusaka said that two of the Rhodesian planes were shot down and their pilots and crews killed.

The Zambian government said, "Rebel Rhodesian jets violated Zambian airspace and bombed a refugee camp around Nampundwe mine near Lusaka." The dispatch

Black nationalists have refused to participate in the April 20 election in which blacks will be allowed to vote for the first time. The election will give blacks limited control of Rhodesia's government, which has been controlled by the white minority for 90 years.

A Rhodesian military spokesman said today that all planes returned to base after the raid. He gave no estimates of casualties.

Western support in the face of mounting nationalist guerrilla opposition.

"We feel his usefulness is over," a South African Foreign Affairs Department official said, now that the whites, in their referendum Jan. 30, approved the constitutional plan for black-majority rule.

Rev. Sithole said that "it was my (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

said the extent of casualties and damage was not known.

Sources said that the camp contained guerrillas of Joshua Nkomo's Zimbabwe People's Revolutionary Army who had recently been moved there from bases closer to the capital. Mr. Nkomo claimed responsibility for shooting down a Rhodesian airliner Feb. 12, killing all 59 persons aboard.

Rhodesian Vow After the airliner was downed by a Soviet SAM-7 missile, the Rhodesians vowed revenge against Mr. Nkomo's guerrillas if his claim proved to be true. This week, Rhodesia announced that an investigation had confirmed that Mr. Nkomo's forces had shot down the airliner.

Last weekend, the Rhodesians hit Nkomo camps near Livingstone on the Rhodesian border twice and crossed once into Mozambique to hit Robert Mugabe's guerrilla camps near Chimbo. But they said at the time that the raids were normal border operations, designed to prevent the black nationalists from sabotaging upcoming elections.

Rhodesia's military commander, Lt. Gen. Peter Walls, has said that guerrilla bases in Zambia and Mozambique would be bombed to prevent guerrillas from disrupting the elections.

The progress of the fighting continues to be shrouded in the silence decreed by Peking and the imprecise claims, mainly of large numbers of enemy troops killed, issued by Hanoi.

Diplomats, including envoys with long experience in China and Indochina, are baffled not only by the paucity of battlefield information but even more by the absence of clues to the objective that China

BANGKOK, Feb. 23 (NYT) — Heavy fighting swirled about the Vietnamese provincial capital of Lang Son today, Western analysts reported, as the Chinese invading army continued heavy pressure on Vietnamese defenders along the frontier. An analyst said that it was likely that Lang Son was in Chinese hands.

The Western sources reported that the basic war picture remained unchanged while both sides were augmenting their forces committed to battle. Vietnam was said to be continuing to strengthen its defenses by moving line troops north toward the border, which is held largely by regional militia units.

Meanwhile, in Moscow, several top Soviet military leaders spoke strongly against China's invasion of Vietnam, but carefully avoided any suggestion that Moscow might retaliate.

Neither the speakers, who included the defense minister, the chief of staff of the armed forces, and the head of the Warsaw Pact, nor the official media used the occasion of Armed Forces Day to threaten China.

Moving Toward Front In Vietnam, artillery, tanks and other armored vehicles are heading toward the front to counter a similar deployment of heavy arms by the invaders. The air forces of both sides were said to be active but continued to avoid engaging each other, the analysts said. Both Chinese and Vietnamese fighter-bombers were said to be employed mainly in close support of ground forces.

Meanwhile, at least one of the four huge Soviet cargo planes sent to Vietnam yesterday, presumably airlifting military materiel of a priority nature, was assumed to have reached Hanoi, after a refueling stop in Baghdad.

If the report of the fall of Lang Son proves correct, Vietnam would have lost two principal links to the Chinese as the first week of the war neared its close. China has already captured the border town of Lao Cai in its thrust down the Red River Valley. The drive around Lang Son, closer to the coast and only about 85 miles from the capital of Hanoi, is the second principal thrust.

Along the rest of the mountainous frontier, the Chinese army appears to be concerned with establishing a hold just across the line in Vietnam. Analysis reported that the deepest Chinese advances into Vietnam amounted to about 15 miles on the ground, while air penetrations were not reported beyond 20 miles.

Shrouded in Silence The progress of the fighting continues to be shrouded in the silence decreed by Peking and the imprecise claims, mainly of large numbers of enemy troops killed, issued by Hanoi.

Diplomats, including envoys with long experience in China and Indochina, are baffled not only by the paucity of battlefield information but even more by the absence of clues to the objective that China

set when it ordered elements of five armies to sweep across the border last Saturday.

The closest any Soviet statement came to a warning was in a speech by the defense minister, Marshal Dmitri Ustinov. He said: "The armed forces of the U.S.S.R. are on a high level, which insures the accomplishment of any tasks set by the party and people. It would do well for all those who are eager to play with fire and engage

in saber-rattling to remember this, wherever they may be — in the West or in the East."

Marshal Viktor Kulikov, who heads the Warsaw Pact forces, denounced "the present rulers of China who unleashed aggression against socialist Vietnam," and said that the Soviet Union and its allies "cannot leave unnoticed the military preparations of the imperialist states and take all necessary measures to guarantee their security."

Marshall Nikolai Ogarkov, chief of staff of the Soviet armed forces, was reported to have delivered a bland address without any threats.

The restraint in the military men's remarks appeared to indicate that the Kremlin has not decided to go beyond an airlift of military supplies in its aid to Vietnam. Vietnam has a friendship agreement with the Soviet Union, and a day after the

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Both Sides Seen Strengthening Forces

Heavy Fighting Reported For Vietnam Border City

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Over Response to Soviet Threat

U.S.-W. German Dispute Looms

By Michael Gedler

BONN, Feb. 23 (WP) — The United States and West Germany may be heading toward another controversy over security issues similar to the episode last spring over neutron weapons that brought hard feelings and political embarrassment to both Bonn and Washington.

The issue this time is how the West should respond to the buildup of mobile, multiple-warhead Soviet SS-20 medium-range missiles targeted on Western Europe.

The West German government, along with the rest of the NATO alliance, would prefer that these weapons be negotiated out of existence in the U.S.-Soviet strategic arms talks. If that cannot be accomplished, however, new U.S.-developed weapons such as improved, nuclear-tipped versions of the medium-range Pershing missile or Cruise missiles may have to be based in West Germany to counter the Soviet weapons.

That prospect presents a twofold problem. Positioning those weapons in West Germany would mark the first time that nuclear weapons able to reach the Soviet homeland were stationed in West Germany. This would undoubtedly subject West Germany to verbal attacks by

the Soviet Union at a time when the two countries generally have been improving relations.

Second, while Bonn has made clear that it would go along with any joint NATO decision on modernizing nuclear weapons based in Europe, Bonn has also informed Washington and NATO that West Germany will not allow itself to be the only West European country where such weapons are based.

This sets up the potential for a repeat of the neutron-weapon dispute — just as the West Germans were finally signaling their willingness to accept the controversial weapons. President Carter decided against producing them for now.

According to some military analysts here, West Germany is the only place where these weapons could reasonably be based. France, which is outside the NATO military alliance, and Britain have their own medium-range nuclear strike forces. And it would be politically impossible to place new atomic arms in the Netherlands or Belgium. Besides, neither country is in the proper geographic location.

The matter, however, is extremely (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

U.K. Civil Servants Stage

24-Hour Strike for Raises

LONDON, Feb. 23 (UPI) — Nearly 300,000 civil servants walked off the job today in a 24-hour strike for more pay, hampering government operations, affecting ports and airports and forcing cancellation of many flights.

The walkout was the latest in a monthlong epidemic of strikes that have engulfed the country in its worst industrial turmoil in years.

It occurred only 24 hours after unions and city governments have achieved a settlement of strikes by 1.5 million lower-paid public service workers that have disrupted schools, hospitals and cemeteries and left mountains of uncollected garbage stacked in streets for the past month.

But, within hours, the largest of four public service unions rejected the deal accepted by negotiators for all four unions. It would have given a pay increase of roughly 11 percent to the workers who do the so-called "dirty jobs."

Blow to Callaghan This was a staggering blow to Prime Minister James Callaghan's hard pressed Labor government, which had hoped an end to industrial unrest was in sight.

Len Murray, general secretary of the Trades Union Congress, which has 12 million members, conferred for two hours today with the heads of all four unions. But he failed to persuade the National Union of Public Employees to withdraw its rejection of the draft settlement.

The government maintained a tough stance — at least in public — on the current spurge of soaring pay demands. Treasury Secretary Joel Barnett told Parliament that the government will maintain an 8.5 percent inflation lid on spending in the coming year.

Officials said that meant that if inflation exceeds that figure, as it appeared certain to do, the government will have to cut back on public spending, even at risk of pushing up the number of unemployed.

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ernment and its own officials in recent years.

Union pickets were stationed outside Mr. Callaghan's offices at 10 Downing St., the Foreign Office and other ministries carrying picket notices.

Ministers Forget Loyalties Recalling that yesterday Mr. Callaghan himself had branded the walkout as "unnecessary and unjustified," Labor government ministers quietly forgot their own union loyalties — most are members of some union — and crossed picket lines to get to their offices.

Foreign Secretary David Owen, when challenged by a picket line outside the Foreign Office, replied: "I have great pleasure in crossing this picket line. I think this is one of the most irresponsible strikes I have seen."

At London's Heathrow and Gatwick airports nearly 200 flights were canceled and others were hours late because traffic control assistants were among the strikers. Huge lines built up at Heathrow's immigration section where only a single officer was on duty to stamp passports.

Most customs checks were unmanned. At Heathrow travelers who owed duty on goods were asked to fill in a form and place it in an "honesty box." But, as a traveler noted, "I didn't see many doing that."

Israeli Oil Find Reported in Suez

TEL AVIV, Feb. 23 (Reuters) — An Israeli oil exploration company has reported finding signs of an important new oil strike in the Gulf of Suez off the coast of Israeli-occupied Sinai, an energy ministry spokesman said today.

"Geological findings indicate that it could be an important strike, in the vicinity of 5,000 barrels a day," the spokesman said, "but we will not know definitely for another week or two."

Speculates That Pact Could Lead to Protector Status

Carter Notes Egypt-Israel Security Roles

By John M. Goshko

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (WP) — President Carter said yesterday that successful achievement of an Egyptian-Israeli peace agreement could cause the two countries to evolve into major forces for security and stability in the tumultuous Middle East.

Speaking to a gathering of editors and broadcasters at the State Department, the president cited Egypt in particular as a nation whose sizable armed forces and influence in the Arab world could lead it to the role of protecting smaller Arab countries against aggression.

President Anwar Sadat of Egypt

told Defense Secretary Harold Brown last Saturday that Egypt is willing to assume a major stabilizing military role in the Middle East if the United States helps in re-equipping the Egyptian armed forces. U.S. sources have said that Egypt wants billions of dollars in U.S. weapons and equipment.

Asked about Egypt taking such a role in the aftermath of the Middle East's principal pro-Western military power, the president replied that he did not want to comment on "Egypt as a policeman" for the region. He also emphasized that military aid of the magnitude being sought by Mr. Sadat "might well be beyond our means."

But Mr. Carter obviously had in mind the conversations with Mr. Sadat and other Middle Eastern leaders reported to him by Mr. Brown, who recently completed a 10-day tour of the region. Mr. Carter also seemed to be looking beyond the Egyptian-Israeli peace talks in progress at Camp David, Md., and speculating about the possible contributions that the two countries could make to regional security if their negotiations are successful.

Mr. Carter noted that Egypt has "five divisions or more" facing Israeli troops in the Sinai. If a peace agreement were to free those forces from defense of the peninsula, he said, "they might well be used to

preserve the peace" elsewhere in the Middle East and make Egypt into "a genuinely legitimate stabilizing force."

He added that the administration is beginning consultations with Congress, based on the reports brought back by Mr. Brown, to see what might be done about increasing U.S. military assistance to friendly countries in the Middle East.

No Commitments

Administration sources said later that, while the president intends to give serious attention to Mr. Sadat's offer of an increased military role, no commitments have been made by the United States and it is unlikely that any will be until the pattern of events in the Middle East becomes much clearer.

The Defense Department said yesterday that it will send arms experts to Egypt within six to eight weeks to study that country's defense needs. However, administration sources emphasized that Mr. Brown has made clear to Mr. Sadat that there is little chance of Egypt receiving any big infusions of U.S. arms without a treaty settling Egypt's conflict with Israel.

Carter also underscored that qualification when, after talking about Egypt's potential stabilizing role, he added: "I'm not predicting this would happen."

In response to questions about why Washington does not use more pressure to push along the Middle East peace talks, Mr. Carter said there were no reasons where the United States was unable to order events as it would like.

Limited Influence

"In complete candor, we have approached our limits on legitimate influence and perhaps even pressure on all the countries in that entire region to endorse and participate in the Camp David accord," he said. But, he added, other key Arab states such as Saudi Arabia, Jordan and Syria have refused to follow Egypt's lead in pursuing peace negotiations with Israel.

This theme, which he first sounded in a speech at Georgia Tech in Atlanta on Tuesday, dominated the statement with which he opened the meeting with the editors and broadcasters.

Because of the upheavals and violence gripping Iran and Southeast Asia, Carter said, "a national debate" has broken out about the role of the United States in the world, even in events that are "not of our making."

The president urged that the temptation be resisted to see global changes in simplistic terms of gains or losses for the United States or the Soviet Union. Many situations, including the turmoil in Iran and the conflicts involving China and Vietnam, were products of complex historical circumstances, he said.

Would Use Force

If it becomes necessary to protect vital U.S. interests or honor commitments to allies, Mr. Carter said, he would not hesitate to use military force abroad. But he also noted privately that he had not been forced to do so during the two years of his presidency and added: "I hope we are able to keep this precious peace."

When an editor cited public feeling that the administration's foreign policy is irresolute, Mr. Carter responded that it is easier to rally patriotic support in times when forceful action is required. It is much harder for a president able to maintain peace to obtain such widespread backing, he asserted.

Competition and tension with rival superpowers such as the Soviet Union are "inevitable," he said. But he then cited a number of countries — among them China, Egypt and India — that recently have moved toward closer ties with the West and said: "On balance, the trends have not been adverse to our country."

Threatened to Cancel Rest of Brown's Visit

Israel Forced U.S. Hand on W. Bank Tour

By Louis B. Fleming

JERUSALEM, Feb. 23 — U.S. Secretary of Defense Harold Brown agreed to tour the Israeli-occupied West Bank of the Jordan River earlier this month only after Israeli authorities threatened to cancel the rest of Mr. Brown's visit to Israel, an official said here yesterday.

Mr. Brown was the first high-ranking U.S. official to make an official visit to the area since Israel gained control in 1967. U.S. officials previously have insisted on private visits to dramatize U.S. policy in support of the return of the territories to the Arabs. Israeli press, radio and television have made much of the Brown visit.

"I am pleased that Israel stood

its ground," Deputy Defense Minister Moshe Barak told three Israeli journalists yesterday. "The defense minister [Ezer Weizman] did it like a man in the big confrontation with Brown and his party, which reached the highest echelons of the administration in Washington, on the question: Will Brown visit Judea and Samaria or not?"

He was asked if the confrontation was with Mr. Brown or the State Department. There had been reports here before the visit that the U.S. Embassy had opposed such a visit.

"Stood Our Ground"

"With Brown personally, too," the minister replied. "But it started before. But we stood our ground and were prepared for the entire visit to be scrapped."

Mr. Zippori said that Israeli officials were particularly pleased with what Mr. Brown said after the visit. Reporters quoted sources in the Brown party as saying that Mr. Brown now understood the need for Israel to maintain a military position on the West Bank of the Jordan River.

When Mr. Brown finally agreed to the helicopter tour, he insisted that there be no photographs or press coverage. The tour drew a formal protest from Jordan, which administered the area before the 1967 Six-Day War.

Mr. Zippori also expressed satisfaction that the United States was no longer treating Israel as a charity case but as an integral part of Western society.

"America is finally very worried about events in the area," he said, referring to the Middle East. "The Iranian crisis signaled the collapse of U.S. policy and they are worried about this."

He indicated that agreement had been reached on about 80 percent of the arms aid requests made by Israel, including \$1 billion to assist in developing air bases to replace two bases in the Sinai, which would be returned to Egypt under the proposed Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty.

C. Los Angeles Times

U.S. Urges Cease-Fire

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Feb. 23 (Reuters) — The United States tonight called for an immediate cease-fire in Vietnam and Cambodia and suggested that UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim should seek to resolve the causes of the conflicts.

Addressing the Security Council as it began debate on the Southeast Asia crisis, Andrew Young, U.S. ambassador to the UN, said that China had no more right to attack Vietnam than Vietnam had to overrun Cambodia. "In both cases, the obligation of China and Vietnam was to involve the mechanisms for peaceful settlement provided by the UN Charter," Mr. Young said.

Iranian Leftists Hold Rally

In Defiance of Khomeini

(Continued from Page 1)

had some reservations about the ill-defined concept of a "people's army" but generally supported the idea of having commanders elected by their troops. He said he advocated less reliance on expensive Western armaments in favor of strengthening the troops' political and ideological motivation.

A speaker who claimed to represent Iranian oil workers issued a series of demands including representation on Ayatollah Khomeini's revolutionary council, formation of workers' committees to supervise oil production, exports and distribution. He also called for the elimination of the Western oil consortium, which normally produces and exports the bulk of Iran's crude, and "all other capitalist monopolies."

The speaker reportedly representing Iranian farmers called for the creation of "farmers' councils," cancellation of debts to Iranian private banks and a variety of rural development programs including "increased facilities for silkworm farmers."

Police Captain Executed

TEHRAN, Feb. 23 (AP) — A police captain accused of setting a movie fire last September that killed 337 persons was executed early today, the state radio announced. The fire was set in a theater in Abadan.

The captain, identified as Mir Taheri, was executed by a firing squad in the Caspian Sea city of Rudsar after being convicted by an Islamic revolutionary court, the radio said. He also was accused of killing three young persons participating in an anti-shah demonstration before the fall of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi.

Sweden Protests Activities of U.S.

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 23 (AP) — Sweden delivered a strong protest today to the U.S. Embassy, charging that U.S. officials here were involved with a senior Swedish police officer in an anti-shah demonstration "illegal intelligence activity."

This intelligence activity was said to have taken place in the period 1965-73 — the years when Sweden received a great many U.S. deserters from the Vietnam War.

Heavy Fighting Reported For Vietnam Border City

(Continued from Page 1)

invasion Moscow warned China to withdraw "before it is too late." The Russians face severe logistics problems in any military action in Vietnam. Foreign analysts believe that Vietnam is unlikely to want Soviet troops on its territory any more than it wants the Chinese.

Some diplomats in Moscow doubt that there will be any Soviet military response unless the Chinese action draws on. Some believe that, as time passes and as the Chinese seek to hurt the Vietnamese enough to make it clear that a stiff punishment has been rendered, pressure will build for Soviet retaliation, perhaps across the Chinese border.

Moscow has coupled its propaganda attacks on China this week with a vitriolic outcry against the United States, which the press has accused of "connivance" with the Chinese invasion. This, despite the fact that the U.S. ambassador, Malcolm Tonon, met with Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko Feb. 14, three days before the attack, and told him that President Carter had tried to dissuade Chinese Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping from launching the invasion during his visit to Washington last month.

Tass said today, "The United

Treasury Head On 11-Day Trip For U.S. to China

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (UPI) — Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal left today on an 11-day mission to China and Japan that will probably include a meeting with top leaders in Peking on the escalating China-Vietnam border conflict.

The purpose of the trip is to open trade and economic talks with the Chinese. But it has taken on added importance because of last weekend's Chinese invasion of Vietnam. Officials said yesterday that President Carter had given instructions to Mr. Blumenthal for meetings he "probably will have" with Communist Party Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping.

On the economic side, Mr. Blumenthal's most difficult problem will lie in settling \$196.8 million in U.S. claims against China and \$80 million in Chinese assets frozen in the United States for the last three years. The issues must be settled before the United States can enter into a trade pact with China, a legal prerequisite for giving the Chinese favored-tariff treatment on their imports and for helping them to obtain government-backed exports credit.

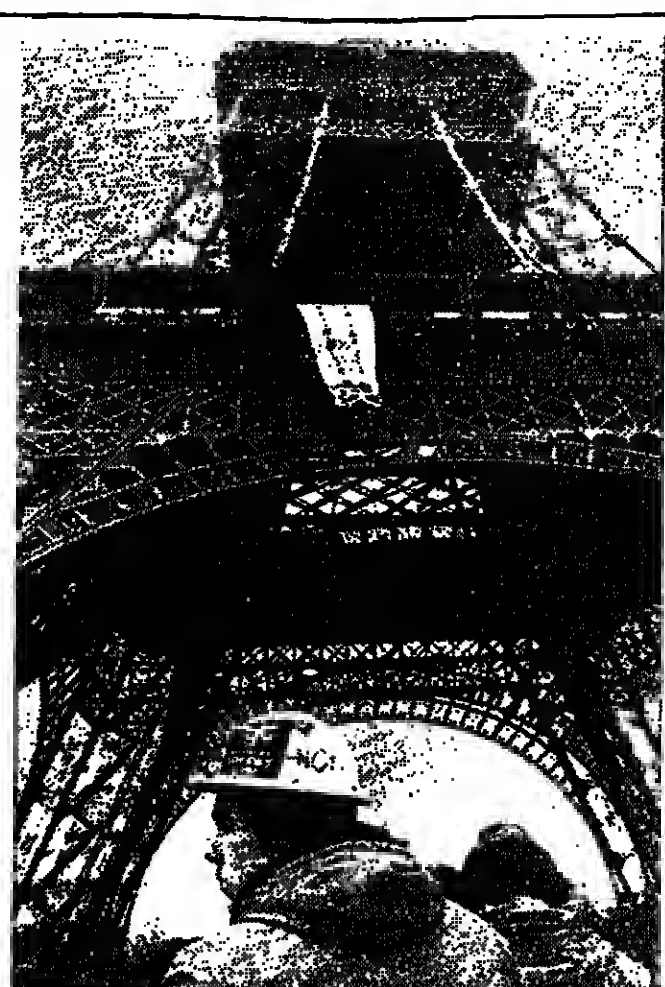
Giscard, Schmidt Reported Stalled In Talks on EMS

PARIS, Feb. 23 (UPI) — Little progress was made today at the 33d biannual French-German summit on settling the problems blocking the new European Monetary System (EMS), sources said.

An Elysee Palace spokesman said only that "useful orientations" on settling the EMS issue had emerged from the meeting of French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

Both sides stressed that they wanted to see the EMS start as soon as possible. It was to have begun in January.

France has asked for the elimination of the monetary compensation amounts, which adversely affect its agricultural exports and help German exports. Although West Germany accepts this, it argues that France should not put the elimination of the monetary compensation scheme as a pre-condition for starting the EMS.



A protest banner flies from the first floor of the Eiffel Tower, where it was hung by demonstrating steelworkers.

Steelworkers Occupy Eiffel Tower To Protest Against Planned Layoffs

PARIS, Feb. 23 (AP) — About 300 steelworkers from eastern France occupied the first tier of the Eiffel Tower today to protest huge layoffs planned in the steel industry.

The steelworkers took over the 189-foot-high first tier shortly before noon and remained there for two hours. The demonstration was said to be orderly. The Eiffel Tower was built with Lorraine steel, one union organizer said. The rivets were forged at Gorcy, in the Longwy basin.

Longwy, a mill town in Lorraine whose existence appears threatened by the steel crisis, has become the rallying cry for national dissatisfaction with Prime Minister Raymond Barre's plans to revamp the industry.

Mr. Barre has withdrawn decades of price controls and government subsidies in an effort to streamline the steel industry and make it more competitive with Japan and France's European neighbors. About 35,000 steel layoffs are expected by 1981. Unemployment in France rose to 6.1 percent this month.

Representatives of the five major French trade unions, meanwhile, met in Paris with industry Ministry Andre Girard to press their demand for government reconsideration of its steel policy. Their discussions, described as preliminary, produced no new positions, but one union leader said everything is still possible.

Guerrillas Continue Raids Against Nicaragua Forces

MANAGUA, Feb. 23 (UPI) — Sandinista guerrillas attacked a National Guard patrol and military outpost in two cities yesterday in the third consecutive day of a renewed offensive against the regime of President Anastasio Somoza.

Military authorities said that the guerrillas, who waged a civil war against Mr. Somoza's forces in September, fired on a guard patrol in Masaya, 20 miles east of Managua, and on an outpost in Diriamba, 30 miles south of the capital. Reports on deaths and injuries were unavailable.

The renewed Sandinista offensive began Tuesday on the eve of the 45th anniversary of the assassination of Gen. Cesar Augusto Sandino, from whom the guerrillas take their name.

100 Explosions

In the last 48 hours, more than 100 explosions were set off in Managua. Wednesday, the Sandinistas struck in Granada, Matagalpa, Masaya, Leon, Jinotepé and many smaller towns.

Yesterday, the border with Costa Rica was closed for a few hours after the Sandinistas shelled government troops with mortars and opened up with machine gun fire from the Costa Rican side of the border, a National Guard spokesman said in Managua.

The stepped-up operations by the Sandinistas began 12 days after the United States announced an end to mediation efforts to bring peace to the Central American nation.

Little Peace Desire

The State Department said that Mr. Somoza had shown little desire to accept the peace proposals by the United States, Guatemala and the Dominican Republic.

Mr. Somoza's government criticized the United States yesterday for halting the mediation efforts in the nation, which the Somoza family has ruled for 44 years.

"The Nationalist Liberal Party laments the unfortunate unilateral decision, expressed by one of the three members of the negotiating group, to bring to a conclusion the work of the friendly cooperation commission," an official statement said.

West German officials argue that the big difference between the current debate and the neutron weapon debate is that allied consultations are going on in the NATO nuclear planning council to try and thrash out these issues before it is time for the political leaders to take a stand publicly. It is those deliberations that they are hoping will avoid a repeat of last year's hard feelings.

Bhutto's Case In Court Again

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, Feb. 23 (AP) — A petition for review of any possible legal errors in the court case of deposed Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, who has been sentenced to death, will be heard by the Supreme Court tomorrow.

The petition was filed by Mr. Bhutto's main attorney, Yahya Bukhtiar, who is likely to file additional grounds for the review to supplement his petition when the court meets tomorrow.

The Supreme Court confirmed Mr. Bhutto's death sentence by a 4-3 majority Feb. 6 after his conviction for ordering the killing of a political opponent in 1974. If the court rejects his petition, he will have several days to file a request for clemency from President Mohammad Zia ul-Haq, although he has said he would not file such a petition.

News Analysis

Afghan Rulers Play Down Their Soviet Connection

By Thomas W. Lippman

KABUL, Afghanistan (WP) — Despite incontrovertible evidence to the contrary, Afghan authorities have insisted that they did not consult Soviet advisers during last week's kidnapping in which U.S. Ambassador Adolph Dubs was killed.

The reason for circumsppection, according to Asian and Western diplomats as well as other sources here, rests on attempts by the new Afghan government of President Nur Mohammed Taraki to disguise its Marxist character and its fealty to Moscow.

According to these sources, the Taraki government is still uncertain in its grip on the country whose population is traditionally anti-Russian and anti-Communist.

And while the Taraki government brought in an estimated 5,000 to 6,000 Soviet advisers to help it run the country, senior Afghan officials in their public statements have insisted that Afghanistan is a non-aligned country and that Soviet aid is a matter of good neighborly relations.

Identical Policy

When Foreign Minister Hafizullah Amin outlined the country's foreign policy in a recent speech, it was identical to the policy of the Soviet Union on virtually every point, from the Camp David agreement to the Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia.

But he also reiterated that Afghanistan is following a policy of nonalignment. A few days later, he was asked at a press conference how the country could be non-aligned and such a zealous disciple of the Soviet Union at the same time.

The reason, he said, is that the Soviet Union is supporting Afghan policy, not the other way around.

"The position of the socialist countries is identical to that of the non-aligned countries on many issues," he said. "World peace, anti-apartheid, the Arab-Israeli conflict, the establishment of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace. The socialist countries support the position of the non-aligned nations. It confirms that socialist countries are good friends of the non-aligned."

Friendly Ties to China

Was there any international issue, he was asked, on which Afghanistan's position is different from that of the Soviet Union? "Well," he said, "We are not members of the Warsaw Pact." Mr. Amin also said in his speech that the Afghans "maintain normal friendly relations with China."

Aside from that, Afghanistan has quickly evolved into a willing handmaiden of Moscow, just as was predicted when Mr. Taraki seized power last April. But as Mr. Amin's remarks about nonalignment indicate, it still refuses to apply to itself any label that would confirm ideological or political alignment with the Soviet Union.

Claiming that 99 percent of the people support the revolution, the government carefully avoids defining what kind of revolution it really is.

Mr. Amin's reference to "the socialist countries" did not include his own. In fact, he said, Afghanistan wants to encourage private capitalism.

Legislator Urges Carter To Cut Off Aid to Afghans

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (WP) — Sen. Claiborne Pell, D-R.I., urged the White House yesterday to cut off all U.S. economic aid to Afghanistan indefinitely and to refuse to appoint a new ambassador to Kabul until the Afghan government apologizes for its role in the killing last week of Ambassador Adolph Dubs.

Accusing the Afghans of demonstrating "gross insensitivity and rudeness" in rejecting a U.S. note of protest, Sen. Pell said the Carter administration should also withdraw the 30 to 35 Peace Corps volunteers in Afghanistan and reduce U.S. Embassy personnel by half.

Mr. Dubs was shot and killed when Afghan police, accompanied by Soviet advisers, stormed the Kabul hotel room where the U.S. ambassador was being held hostage by Afghan gunmen on Feb. 14.

Characterizing the protest note as "no more than a slap on the wrist," Sen. Pell said that "we must not suppose that an outrageous action by a third-rate power that has already made clear in so many ways that it is no friend of ours."

He made the demands in a letter to President Carter and reiterated them in a statement on the floor of the Senate.

At a White House briefing yesterday, Press Secretary Jody Powell confirmed a report that current aid levels to Afghanistan are being "severely reduced" and that a proposed military training program is being canceled as a result of the new tension between Washington and Kabul.

U.K. Sets Suspension Of Mackerel Fishing

LONDON, Feb. 23 (AP) — British Agriculture Minister John Silkin today announced a 12-week suspension of mackerel fishing off the west coast of Scotland, in the Irish Sea and around the southwest coast of England.

He said that the suspension would start at midnight March 10 and last until midnight June 2.

terprise and has no plans to collectivize agriculture. He described Afghanistan as a "working class state."

In a report on the achievements of his first five months in office, Mr. Taraki never used the words socialist, or Marxist, or the word class. He said Afghan diplomats were being trained to "raise their class consciousness and enable them to work under class diplomacy in the interest of the toiling people," but he avoided any characterization that would indicate that he is following an ideology or taking the country into Soviet hands.

Asian and Western diplomats and Afghan exiles denouncing the government from across the border in Pakistan say nobody is fooled. In their view, the Taraki government is Marxist by inclination and design and that it refrains from saying so because such an avowal would increase the widespread discontent in the country.

In the eastern provinces, devoutly Muslim Pathan tribesmen are in armed revolt against the government which they see as Communist and atheistic. A public acknowledgment of either label by the government would encourage their insurrection. That is why, sources here believe, the government couples its arrest of religious figures with declarations of respect for Islam.

Mr. Amin told the press that the friendship treaty with the Russians signed by Mr. Taraki in December was only an extension of 60 years of Afghan policy in which the impoverished, landlocked nation has been obliged to have strong ties with its northern neighbor.

Enthusiastic Courtship

Observers here say that in a sense that is true, since no Afghan government could escape the shadow of the Russians, but that under the Taraki government Afghanistan has gone from pragmatic acceptance to enthusiastic courtship. The Russians have replaced the West Germans in training the police. The official press is full of accounts of visiting delegations of the type that indicate where the country's interests lie — North Koreans, Bulgarians, Southern Yemenis, East Germans.

The strong Moscow orientation of the Kabul government has stirred fears among Afghanistan's other neighbors that the Afghans might become "the Cuba of Asia," exporting the revolution to Iran and Pakistan. So far, there is little evidence that this is happening.

The Taraki government has claimed its support for the revolution in Iran and denied Iranian claims of Afghan subversion there. If it is true, as diplomats here suspect, that the Kabul government sees the triumph of the Islamic rebellion in Iran as only the first step toward a leftist takeover, the sentiment is well hidden.

The Taraki government has reached a modus vivendi with Pakistan, a militantly Muslim and anti-Communist neighbor. The Afghans are not pressing their claims to Pathan territory held by Pakistan and the Pakistanis are withholding support from the Moslem rebel that are challenging the Kabul government in the border provinces.

Suarez Makes Election Trip To Basque City

BILBAO, Spain, Feb. 23 (AP) — Premier Adolfo Suarez flew to this strife-torn northern city today for a brief visit with his collaborators ahead of March 1 general elections called to pick the country's first constitutional Parliament since 1936.

Amid strong police precautions, Mr. Suarez had an exchange of views with members of his Democratic Center Union (UCD) party at a local hotel. He said that party's goal was "to gain enough votes to be able to govern alone."

Booted, insulted and shoved by alleged rightists and leftists in public appearances in southern Spain last week, Mr. Suarez had canceled part of his campaign. He doctors said that he had lost his voice.

From Bilbao, Mr. Suarez will go to Zaragoza, Palma de Mallorca and the election campaign winds Tuesday with nationwide television appeals by Mr. Suarez and his keenest opponent, socialist Felipe Gonzalez, whose Spanish Workers Socialist Party is given a slight edge over the UCD in private polls.

البحر الى البحر

esignations, Early Retirements

CIA's Morale Is Reported to Be Declining Further

By Seymour M. Hersh

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (NYT) — Another wave of resignations and early retirements has struck the CIA, officials said yesterday, amid reports that morale there is plummeting.

Officials acknowledged that as many as 200 persons in the middle and senior level of management, including some of the most highly regarded in the agency, are to resign last month so as to take maximum benefits under an early retirement plan.

The CIA officials, while acknowledging that the number of retirements was higher than usual, sought to minimize their significance. An official suggested that turnover amounted to "sort of end of a generation here."

But past and present agency employees described the retirements as another sign that morale inside the agency remained in decline. A retired official, Vincent J. Ryan, who retired last month as director of the CIA's operations, said he took up a position with the Defense Intelligence Agency, mainly one of the CIA's chief competitors in the Washington bureaucracy.

Adding to the morale problems is the agency's decision to accept the briefcases and purses of employees leaving the headquarters in suburban Virginia, as well as a recent wave of polygraph tests of nearly 2,000 officials aimed at finding alleged security violators.

More than 15 employees have been missed or faced sanctions in the last year as a result of those tests, agency officials said.

Told of complaints about the tests, an agency official said: "You can't have it both ways. We've got guys walking out of the agency with classified manuals and we try to polygraph them to see if they're telling the truth."

He is referring to the conviction in 1977 of William Kampiles, a CIA employee, for stealing an intelligence manual and taking it to an official of the Soviet Union for \$3,000.

At least one CIA man was dismissed after the tests were said to indicate that he had provided highly classified materials to a member of Congress, officials said.

It could not be learned what kind of offenses were involved in the other dismissals, nor why the agency chose not to file more serious charges in those cases.

The new retirements became known as a time when many officials in Washington have begun to speculate that President Carter has become disenchanted with Adm. Stansfield Turner, the director of central intelligence, who recently was criticized for his agency's failure to predict the revolution in Iran.

Some officials, whose information about intelligence matters has been reliable in the past, have been saying in recent weeks that James Schlesinger, now secretary of energy, is known to be eager to return to a national security post. Mr. Schlesinger served as secretary of defense and director of central intelligence in previous administrations.

But a high White House aide emphasized yesterday that Adm. Turner continued to have President Carter's confidence. The agency, noted somewhat heatedly, that critics were overlooking the stream of reliable information about the current border war between China and Vietnam that the CIA has provided the administration.

This official went on to dismiss with disdain complaints about Adm. Turner's leadership.

However, others take issue with the defense. A legislator with direct responsibility for CIA matters observed that the agency had lost a number of valuable employees in the current round of resignations and expressed serious concern about the effect.

In a similar vein, another official characterized the feeling inside the agency as "very pessimistic." Last month's retirements, which were voluntary, were the third such large exodus from the CIA in the last six years. In early 1973, Mr. Schlesinger, then CIA head, initiated a policy of layoffs and early retirements that resulted in the elimination of an estimated 2,000 jobs.

In late 1977, Adm. Turner eliminated roughly 800 posts, many of them through attrition. But other officials were dismissed or ordered to resign.



John White, with son, John, and daughter, Michelle, in family portrait.

Teen-Agers Reportedly Resented Strictness

Police Say 2 Paid \$60 for Father's Death

CLEVELAND, Feb. 23 (AP) — Two teen-agers paid a 19-year-old man \$60 to kill their father, police have charged.

The children are in police custody, and authorities said today that they were searching for Jerome Watkins, named in a warrant that charges him with the death of John White, 41.

Two of Mr. White's children, John, 17, and Michelle, 14, were charged Wednesday with delinquency by reason of aggravated murder and robbery. Police said that they had taken from their father the \$60 that they allegedly used to pay Mr. Watkins.

Mr. White was killed with a .38-caliber pistol when he returned home from work on Feb. 9. Police say that the children put his body in a back room of their house and used his \$240 paycheck and credit cards for a \$2,000 shopping spree.

The body was in the house for nine days before relatives called police.

Police said that the children wanted their divorced father dead because he was too strict. Detective quoted one of the children as saying: "He wouldn't let us do anything we wanted, like smoke pot."

2 U.S. Cadets Admit They Hung 'Obscene' Sketch of Commander

AIR FORCE ACADEMY, Colo., Feb. 23 (AP) — The Air Force Academy today lifted the restriction of the senior class to academy grounds after two cadets confessed to hanging a "vulgar and obscene" caricature of the cadet commander from a dormitory roof.

Capt. Ron Bell, of the academy's public information office, said that two unnamed cadets had admitted hanging the banner from Vandenberg Hall, one of two cadet dormitories, thus letting the rest of their classmates off the hook.

"Disciplinary action will be taken through the cadet disciplinary system," Capt. Bell said. "The punishment has not been determined."

Capt. Bell said the two cadets would remain under restriction, but that the other 904 seniors — who had been grounded for almost two days — would be free to leave the academy. Brig. Gen. Thomas Richards, the object of the caricature, grounded the seniors Wednesday.

Cadets said the banner featured a caricature depicting Gen. Richards wearing a crown and dressed in a king's robe. Above the slogan was written: "King Richard — you can be as hard as you want to, but not for long." The caricature's nose was an erect penis.

It was the second major clash between the class of 1979 and Gen. Richards. Lt. Col. Bob Hunter, the public affairs director, described Gen. Richards as firm, but not autocratic. He said that Gen. Richards "wasn't concerned about the caricature because it was directed at him. His concern is that it is not the example the senior class should be projecting to the lower classes."

Producers Backed on Output Limit

U.S. Unit Loses High Court Decision on Gas

By Linda Greenhouse

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (NYT) — An equally divided Supreme Court held yesterday that the federal government lacked the regulatory authority to require natural gas producers to keep their wells functioning at the greatest possible productivity.

The decision, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission vs. Shell Oil, was a defeat for the federal agency, but it appears unlikely to have much effect on natural gas production or prices.

The government, along with the Consumer Federation of America, the AFL-CIO, the National Conference of Mayors and other groups, had asked the Supreme Court to overturn a federal appeals court ruling that struck down a regulation requiring natural gas producers "to observe the standard of a prudent operator" in developing and maintaining deliverability of their gas reserves.

"Prudent operator" is a term in energy law that generally requires the producers to take due care to get the most out of their equipment and resources.

Regulation Barred

The lower court, the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit, struck down the regulation on the ground that the commission's jurisdiction under the Natural Gas Act encompasses only interstate transportation and sale of natural gas, not physical production.

An even division on the Supreme Court — Thursday's 4-to-4 split was made possible by the abstention of Associate Justice Potter Stewart — automatically affirms the lower court decision. Such a ruling is not regarded as a binding nationwide precedent the way other Supreme Court decisions are. But the Fifth Circuit, which covers Texas and the Southeast, is where much of the nation's natural gas is located, so as a practical matter, yesterday's ruling is final and binding.

The justices did not explain their decision or even announce how the 8 votes had been divided.

The Consumer Federation of America, while supporting the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission in its claim to jurisdiction over natural gas production, also sued the agency separately on the ground that the "prudent operator" rule did not set a high enough standard of behavior for the gas producers. The Fifth Circuit did not decide the merits of that suit.

The basic dispute arose before Congress acted last year to deregulate the interstate price of natural gas. Before deregulation, producers had an incentive to hold back on interstate deliveries, on which profits were lower, and save their supplies for the more lucrative intrastate market, which is not subject to price ceilings.

That incentive has been greatly reduced with deregulation, although a distinction will continue to exist for some time between "old" gas, committed by contract to interstate commerce under the old price ceilings, and "new" gas.

Yesterday's ruling does not disturb the Energy Commission's authority to grant or withhold permission for producers to abandon ongoing gas delivery. Commission officials said that although the invalidated regulation would have clarified their authority, they still have the power to force unwilling producers to fulfill their delivery contracts.

The Supreme Court also ruled that foster children placed in the care of relatives must be given the same federally-subsidized welfare benefits as foster children placed in the custody of strangers.

The 8-0 decision strikes down an administrative system in effect in Illinois and 12 other states under which foster children living with relatives receive only ordinary welfare benefits but not the higher benefits available under the federal foster-care program.

Yesterday's case, Miller vs. Youakim, involved four children who were removed from their mother's home and made wards of the state of Illinois after a judicial finding of neglect. For three years, they lived in foster homes and each received full foster-care benefits of \$105 a month.

The state then placed two of them with their older sister and her husband and reduced the benefits to \$63 a month. The sister said that the money was inadequate, refused to accept the other two children and sued the state on the ground that the distinction between related and unrelated foster parents denied some foster children the constitutional right to equal protection.

East Germans in Hanoi

BANGKOK, Feb. 23 (Reuters) — An East German marketing delegation has arrived in Hanoi for a visit, the Vietnam News Agency reported. The delegation has met with Vietnamese Home Trade Minister Tran Van Hien, the agency added.

Cleveland Bank, Utility Under Antitrust Scrutiny

By Larry Kramer

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (WP) — Cleveland's largest bank and private utility company are being scrutinized by the Justice Department in connection with the city's financial problems.

Department spokesman Mark Sheehan confirmed that the department is "looking at the matter in an effort to determine whether or not formal investigation is called for."

Mr. Sheehan said that Cleveland Mayor Dennis Kucinich has spoken with department officials on several occasions to outline his charges that Cleveland Trust, the city's largest bank, and the Cleveland Electric & Illuminating Co., private utility serving 80 percent of the city, have conspired to monopolize the municipally owned utility, Muni Light, to CEL.

Mr. Kucinich claimed that Cleveland Trust told him that it could not reissue credit to the financially strapped city unless a sale were made, giving CEL a monopoly in Cleveland.

Mr. Kucinich has alleged that Cleveland Trust has a significant financial tie to CEL and would profit by such a sale of Muni Light.

Sources close to the probe say that the Justice Department has been in touch with Mr. Kucinich several times in the past month, since the department began looking into the Cleveland situation.

The department reportedly is looking for possible violations of Section 1 of the Sherman Antitrust Act, which bars conspiracy, combination or contract in restraint of trade. Withholding credit from the city in an effort to force the sale of Muni Light could, Mr. Kucinich has claimed, be construed as a violation of that act by Cleveland Trust.

At least two congressional banking oversight committees also have begun to examine the Cleveland situation and have asked that bank regulatory agencies open their own investigations.

When Cleveland Trust refused last December to extend the loan period on \$5 million in city notes, Cleveland went into technical default. But the banks in Cleveland agreed not to call for payment on the debt at least until after next Tuesday's city election, in which voters will decide whether to sell Muni Light and whether to increase the city income tax from 1 to 1.5 percent.

That election has generated a heated campaign. The Cleveland Growth Association, a business-promotion group, is spending more than \$100,000 on television advertising urging city voters to approve a sale.

A "no" vote committee — headed by Mr. Kucinich — is spending at least half that amount on advertising.

One "no" TV spot shows several CEL executives in wanted posters, and accuses them of masterminding a rip-off. The ad has been banned by Cleveland's four major TV stations.

Gen. Haig told the Senate Armed Services manpower subcommittee that a soldier who turns himself in for drug use, or is discovered through urinalysis tests, can be discharged except honorably.

He said, "I do not feel that it is fair to the service members in Europe that we do not prevent them from carrying out our mission" but is a "con- siderable problem."

He asked whether NATO allies had same problem. Gen. Haig said, "They are far less bothered by the problem than we have been," but "increasingly bothered by the inability of drugs."

afat, UAE Leader Meet

BU DHABI, United Arab Emirates, Feb. 23 (AP) — Yasser Arafat, leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, conferred today with the president of the United Arab Emirates, Sheikh Zayed Sultan al-Nahyan, after arriving from Tehran.

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Action Planned by the AFL-CIO

Carter Wage Guidelines Face Court Test

By Helen Dewar

BAL HARBOUR, Fla., Feb. 23 (UPI) — The AFL-CIO announced yesterday that it will ask federal courts to prevent the Carter administration from enforcing its "voluntary" anti-inflation program by denying government contracts to companies that violate wage guidelines.

Accusing President Carter of exceeding his powers, AFL-CIO President George Meany said that the labor federation's suit will charge that withholding federal contracts amounts to a form of mandatory wage-price controls that Congress has refused to authorize.

While the suit would not prevent the government from seeking voluntary compliance with its wage and price guidelines, it would

knock the teeth out of the program by eliminating the only official sanction against violators.

The suit, expected to be filed next month, amounts to the strongest legal challenge thus far to the four-month-old anti-inflation program. It is also the most forceful action against it by the 13.5-million-member American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, which complains that the president's program punishes workers by holding down wages while doing little to keep prices from rising.

Meany Contradicted

A spokesman for the government's Council on Wage and Price Stability disputed Mr. Meany's claim that the contract sanction is illegal. "The Justice Department

has assured us that the program is legal," the spokesman said. "I don't know what more we can say."

The legality of the sanction has come under question from other sources, however, including two adjuncts of Congress — the General Accounting Office and the Congressional Research Service of the Library of Congress.

Mr. Meany said that the suit, expected to be joined by the United Rubberworkers, the International Union of Electrical Workers and other unions that will be bargaining for new contracts this year, will seek a ruling that the government lacks the power to enforce its guidelines by threatening to withhold contracts.

Under regulations issued earlier this year, the government is requiring firms seeking federal contracts of \$5 million or more to certify compliance with the administration's anti-inflation standards, including its 7-percent guideline for annual increases in wages and benefits.

Firms Face Problems

Many companies with federal contracts claim that they cannot offer more than 7 percent in wage and fringe-benefit increases without risk of losing federal contracts, and unions are complaining that this situation threatens their right to free, unfettered collective bargaining.

"We think that's illegal. We say that's wrong. It's an attack on the whole process of collective bargaining, and we're going to bring the matter up in court and see if we can't have it decided," Mr. Meany told a news conference shortly after the legal challenge was approved by the AFL-CIO's 35-member Executive Council at its annual midwinter meeting here.

An earlier suit challenging the government's procurement sanctions was overruled on its legal merits. The suit by the Association of Western Paper and Paper Workers, an independent West Coast union, was shelved in December after the government found that one of the paper companies involved in negotiations with the union had contracts of \$5 million or more and thus were not vulnerable to government sanctions.

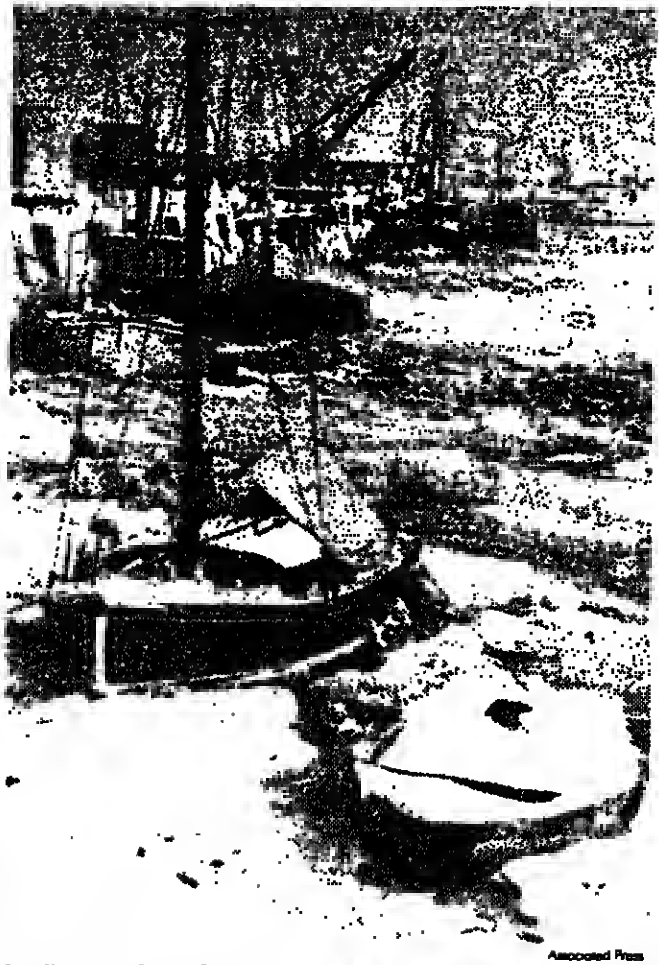
Laurence Gold, special counsel to the AFL-CIO, told reporters that the federation's suit will be filed in a couple of weeks, probably in U.S. District Court in Washington. He added that it has not been decided whether to seek a temporary restraining order to stop the government from imposing any sanctions immediately, and said that he believed that the case could make its way through the federal courts by the end of the year.

No Sanctions Yet

No sanctions have been imposed by the government, but many companies that are bargaining this year, including the big auto, rubber and electrical manufacturing firms, have millions of dollars' worth of federal contracts.

The AFL-CIO is basing its attack on the Carter guidelines on a provision of 1974 legislation creating the Council on Wage and Price Stability. This provision says that "Nothing in this act authorizes the continuation, imposition or reimposition of any mandatory economic controls with respect to prices, rents, wages, salaries, corporate dividends or similar transfers."

The program "has to be voluntary because the law says it cannot be mandatory," Mr. Meany said.



HARD AND FAST — Yachts and crab fishing boats stay close to the quayside where they remain ice-bound as the winter offensive, the worst in 30 years, continues to paralyze the small harbor of Buesum, in north West Germany.

Italy Communists May Back Cabinet That Debars Them

ROME, Feb. 23 (UPI) — The Communist Party said today that it wants more power in a government led by veteran politician Ugo La Malfa, but would consider supporting a Cabinet in which it did not have seats.

The policy line was spelled out yesterday by Communist Executive Committee member Giorgio Napolitano only hours before the party held its first consultations with Mr. La Malfa, 75, the Republican party leader and premier-designate.

"We think Ugo La Malfa has a good chance to form a government if he is not blocked by the old Christian Democratic party preclusions against the Communists," Mr. Napolitano said.

"According to us," Mr. Napolitano said, "the best solution is a direct participation of the Communists in the Cabinet, but we are ready to discuss other proposals that can satisfy the exigencies of a more effective and representative government."

No Plans for Communists

Mr. La Malfa, leader of a party with only 3 percent of the seats in parliament, said yesterday that he hoped to re-form the five-party parliamentary coalition that supported ex-Premier Giulio Andreotti's Christian Democratic government, but that he had no plans to include Communists in the Cabinet.

Italy's government crisis began three weeks ago when the Communists, the nation's second-largest party after the Christian Democrats, pulled out of the parliamentary majority and demanded Cabinet seats.

Politicians said that the most likely outcome of Mr. La Malfa's

Killer Bees Move Into Colombia

BOGOTA, Feb. 23 (UPI) — Deadly African bees have been detected on the Venezuela-Colombia border, the Agriculture Ministry said yesterday.

The ministry said that the bees, which were imported into Latin America through Brazil several years ago, are not expected to spread rapidly and no imminent danger is seen.

Due to the aggressiveness of the African bees, which attack humans and livestock, the ministry said it is preparing a program to isolate the breed and to substitute tame queen bees in the African hives to alter genetically the breed in Colombia.

Obituaries

Toyo Miyatake, 83, Filmed U.S. Japanese Internment

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 23 (UPI) — Photographer Toyo Miyatake, 83, who used a hidden camera to take pictures while interned at the Manzanar, Calif., relocation camp during World War II, died yesterday.

Mr. Miyatake, who lived in the Little Tokyo area of Los Angeles, was hospitalized Tuesday and had been scheduled to have surgery for a stomach tumor.

The photographer, who held Japan's Order of the Rising Sun and was honored by the Japanese Photographic Society in 1976, was interned shortly after the outbreak of the war along with 110,000 other Japanese on the West Coast, most of them U.S. citizens.

Mr. Miyatake, who came to the United States as a teen-ager, took a lens and a film holder with him to the camp, where a carpenter friend made a camera.

Thousands of Pictures

Before he left the camp with his family in the autumn of 1945 he had taken thousands of pictures of the life there.

There are scenes of school graduations, Japanese festivals, weddings, picnics, baseball games, and gardening. Old immigrants idle in the shade, young men listen to jazz on the radio or embrace their parents before being hushed off to fight for the U.S. Army in Europe.

Some younger Japanese assailed Mr. Miyatake's work for having been shot, as he put it, "through rose-colored glasses." But according to Bill Mason, the archivist of the Los Angeles Museum of Natural History where most of his photography is kept, "the fact that many young Japanese have been disappointed in not finding any tangible evidence of camp repression or unhappiness in Miyatake's

pictures is beside the point. The Manzanar photographs are by an insider, and for that reason alone they are considered historically important."

As for the photographer himself, he told the sympathetic camp director who allowed him to continue his photography after being found out at the time that he took pictures because "it is my duty. This is history."

Lester Rowntree

CARMEL, Calif., Feb. 23 (AP) — Lester Rowntree, 100, a botanist and naturalist and one of America's first environmentalists, died Wednesday.

Mrs. Rowntree, who on her birthday received congratulatory messages from Gov. Edmund Brown and Queen Elizabeth II, was known as "the seed lady" for her donations of seeds to botanical gardens and arboreta throughout the United States.

She was born as Gertrude Ellen Lester in 1879. She married Bernard Rowntree. They were divorced in 1930, and she had used her maiden name as a first name.

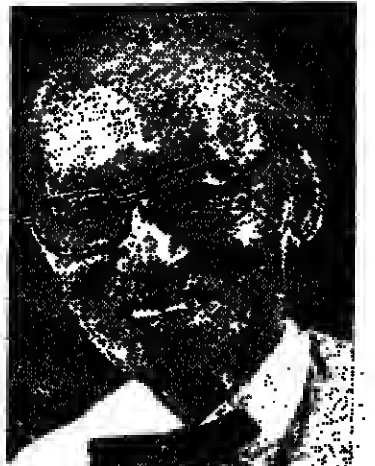
James P. Richards

LANCASTER, S.C., Feb. 23 (AP) — Former Rep. James P. Richards, 84, a Democrat who served 25 years in the House, longer than any other South Carolinian, died Wednesday after a long illness.

He first went to Congress in 1932 and served until 1957, when he chose not to seek re-election. From 1951-53 he headed the House Foreign Relations Committee.

Russell Cowles

NEW YORK, Feb. 23 (NYT) — Russell Cowles, 92, a landscape



Toyo Miyatake

painter who was the son of Gardner Cowles Sr., the late newspaper publisher, died yesterday at his New York apartment. Mr. Cowles, who also lived in New Milford, Conn., had been in failing health for several years.

Mr. Cowles, a landscape and figure painter whose work was widely exhibited from the 1930s to the 1950s, experimented with a number of styles.

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Billie Sol Estes to Face 4 New Fraud Indictments

DALLAS, Feb. 23 (AP) — Four new indictments were handed down yesterday against paroled West Texas confidence man Billie Sol Estes, this time charging that he plotted to defraud investors, operate businesses in violation of his parole and conceal assets to avoid paying income taxes.

A federal grand jury returned the four indictments against Estes, two former associates, Raymond Horton and M.L. Copenhaver, and his longtime secretary, Sue Goolsby.

Estes' attorney, Brockert Irwin, said that his client would plead not guilty at his arraignment next Thursday.

Estes was convicted in 1963 of building a fortune on mortgage loans using nonexistent fertilizer tanks as collateral. A similar scheme involving the financing of nonexistent oil field steam cleaners was involved in yesterday's indictments.

The indictments detail a plot to defraud four leasing companies of more than \$589,000 by financing 38 bogus steam cleaners and using a dummy corporation to sell them to another nonexistent company. According to the charges, the selling and purchasing companies existed only on paper — created by Estes, Mr. Horton and Mr. Copenhaver.

Another indictment naming only Estes and Mr. Horton alleges that the two ran firms in Mr. Horton's name that actually belonged to



Billie Sol Estes

in 1962

Estes, who, according to his parole, has been barred from self-employment or promotional activities. That indictment also charges Estes with conspiring to defraud the government of income taxes owed for 1959-1962, 1971 and 1977.

A separate indictment says that Estes reported a net income of \$11,200 on 1975 income tax forms when he actually earned more than \$45,000.

The fourth indictment alleges that Estes and Mrs. Goolsby forged the signature of Billy Pyron on a power-of-attorney agreement and numerous lease agreement guarantees that later were used to obtain a van, two electric cash registers and insurance on those items.

Mr. Pyron has testified he did not sign any of the documents.

Man Pleads Guilty In Wire Fraud

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 23 (AP) — Stanley Mark Rifkin pleaded guilty yesterday to stealing \$10.2 million from a Security Pacific Bank and transferring it by wire to a private Swiss account.

Mr. Rifkin's guilty plea to two counts of wire fraud was in exchange for dismissal of three other counts against him and the government's agreement not to prosecute him in a second bank theft conspiracy case. A March 26 sentencing date was set for Mr. Rifkin.

The computer expert was free on \$200,000 bail when he was arrested Feb. 12 for a second alleged wire fraud. In the most recent alleged fraud, Mr. Rifkin and Patricia Ferguson were accused of plotting to steal \$1 million to \$50 million from United Bank to flee the United States so that he could avoid jail in the first case. Miss Ferguson is free on \$200,000 bail.

India to Probe Son of Desai Over Corruption

NEW DELHI, Feb. 23 (AP) — The chief justice of the supreme court will investigate corruption charges against family members of Prime Minister Morarji Desai and Deputy Prime Minister Charan Singh, the government announced today.

The government will order an official inquiry if Chief Justice V.V. Chandrachud decides that grounds for criminal cases exist. Home Minister H.M. Patel told the upper house of Parliament.

Mr. Patel's statement was made after months of confrontation between ruling Janata Party and opposition members over the issue.

The opposition parties, which have more members in the upper house than the government, have demanded an official inquiry into charges that Kantilal Desai, the prime minister's 52-year-old son, has exploited his father's position for personal gain.

Similar charges were raised against Mr. Singh's wife and other relatives.

Second Crater, Said to Be Safe, Rumbles in Java

JAKARTA, Indonesia, Feb. 23 (AP) — A central Javanese crater about 8 miles from Mount Sinila, whose eruption Tuesday killed more than 180 people, has begun to belch heavy, black, columns of smoke, officials said today. But volcanologists said that the crater of Mount Sikidang is not dangerous.

The 17,000 evacuees from the Mount Sinila area have been allowed to return to their villages, but most have remained in temporary shelters administered by rescue teams and government officials. Villagers have been told not to get within 400 meters of the eruption source because of poison as that may still be in the area, say the Sinila victims died of asphyxiation.

Tuesday's disaster, according to scientists' reports, was caused by a mi-volcanic eruption or hydrothermal eruption. The reports said that the Sinila crater sent lava and mud in a stream 400 meters down the valleys of the Dieng mountains and along the Kali Puuh River. The river water's temperature was raised to 64 C.

Thailand Lifts Ban on Political Rallies

BANGKOK, Feb. 23 (AP) — Thailand announced today that it had lifted a ban on political gatherings to prepare the country for general elections.

The elections, set for April 22, is expected to give Thailand some form of democratic government similar to the one which collapsed in a coup in October, 1976.

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An Interview With Continent's Longest-Ruling Postcolonial Leader

Tanzania's Nyerere on 'Political Will' in Africa

By Jonathan Power

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania (HT) — Tanzania is, in gross-national-product terms, one of the poorest 25 countries of the world. But its political weight arguably puts it up in the top 25. This extraordinary accomplishment is the work of its first and only President, 57-year-old Julius Nyerere, who has been ruling for 18 years, longer than any other postcolonial African leader. To the outside world it is his pivotal role in southern African diplomacy that has won him attention.

Ever since Henry Kissinger, in a rushed last-minute effort at the end of his tenure as secretary of state, tried to find a formula for ending white rule in Rhodesia, Mr. Nyerere has been courted by the United States, and to a lesser extent by Britain, as the most important influence for accommodation on the African side. At first sight, it is odd that that should be so. After all, Tanzania's border is not contiguous to Rhodesia or South Africa. Its economic and military strength is slight.

The answer is rooted in his never having shied away from helping the liberation movements in southern Africa, whatever his own difficulties at home. It was from their bases in Tanzania that Frelimo guerrillas toppled Portuguese colonialism in Mozambique. And Dar es Salaam has long been the headquarters of the Organization of African States' Liberation Committee.

I talked to him recently for more than four hours, the longest interview he has ever granted, in the small seaside house where he conducts most of his business. We sat on the veranda, his shoeless feet tucked under him, his manner as unpretentious as his style of living. (He lives on a salary of \$500 a month, less than his senior civil servants.)

Even in his most forceful moments, when he was for the first time publicly damning the U.S.-British diplomatic effort in Rhodesia, his voice never grew harsh. There was always a laugh or a gesture to mellow the attack.

Nonetheless, this interview, calling for all-out war in Rhodesia, could be interpreted as the moment that marks the end of the era of diplomacy in southern Africa and the beginning of an era of all-out race war.

Power: Could we first discuss the situation in southern Africa? It is a gruesome scene, but Western diplomats are now saying that they see a ray of light in Namibia. How close are we to seeing an agreement that will allow the South Africans, in cooperation with the UN, to bring about fair and free elections followed by independence?

Nyerere: I can't pretend that I even begin to understand how the South Africans view their own interests. I would have thought there is a sense in which the South Africans could easily trust the five Western powers. I can't see the five working for a solution in Namibia, which they consider might produce an anti-Western government in Namibia. I think the five are aware of the strength of SWAPO. I think, if elections had taken place last year, there is no doubt that SWAPO would have won. I believe the five are willing to swallow this because they are not afraid of SWAPO. They don't believe that a SWAPO government is likely to be so radical that they would resist Western influence.

I think they also believe, possibly rightly, that if the war were to go on for another two, three, four years, and eventually the South Africans were to lose this war, the resulting regime in Namibia would be a radical one. Even a Marxist one. That would not be in the interests of the West. So I believe the West is completely genuine in working for an agreement which might bring about a SWAPO government. To go back to the interests of the South Africans, I would have thought the South Africans would accept the West's line of reasoning.

Power: Let's talk about Rhodesia, where we all feel the hard decisions are coming up. With the majority of voters in the January 30 white referendum in Rhodesia voting for black-majority rule on the lines worked out by Ian Smith and his black supporters, Bishop [Abel] Muzorewa, Chief [Jeremiah] Chirau, and [the Rev. Ndabandani] Sithole, isn't it time to reconsider your support for the guerrillas of the Patriotic Front who are trying to undermine this "internal settlement"?

Nyerere: No! I have always argued that Smith is not for majority rule. At one time he was saying no majority rule in a thousand years. He was being completely genuine. Smith has not changed. What has happened is that the Patriotic Front has been fighting, and Smith now realizes that he

No! I have always argued that Smith is not for majority rule. At one time he was saying no majority rule in a thousand years.

will lose that war. He has to see what he can salvage. I know what that "internal-settlement" constitution is. It is a kind of constitution which secures power for a white minority for the next I don't know how many years.

The British and the Americans saw the light, and they produced a set of proposals on the basis of which we can have elections supervised by the United Nations. Smith says I won't have that. We are still dealing with the same old Smith, and he wants a solution only on his own terms.

Power: Rhodesia will have an election on April 20. The U.S. Senate may send some of its members as observers. If they see that the election is reasonably free, and as fair as one can expect in a war zone, it is likely that there will be a move in Congress to lift U.S. economic sanctions against Rhodesia. And maybe in Britain there will be by then a new Conservative government led by Mrs. [Margaret] Thatcher. Are you worried about the possible turn of events?

Nyerere: Yes. It would be dishonest to say that I am not worried. I have always worked to try and get Western pressure on the side of the liberation forces. We have got to maintain this support because it is useful. However, if things go as you say they might, then Britain and the United States would have joined the enemy. We'll have to live with it. If the Patriotic Front is still willing to fight them, and the Russians and the Chinese and the Communist countries are willing to give us the arms, the fighting will continue.

Power: I'll come to the implications of the war's continuing, but first let's see if there is an alternative course — the acceptance of the Anglo-American compromise proposals. But these seem to have got nowhere. Can you pinpoint where they failed?

Nyerere: They failed when the British and Americans decided that the way to implement the Anglo-American proposals was to be nice to Smith. Let's find what Smith likes in the Anglo-American proposals and what he doesn't like, and then we can modify them in accordance with what Smith likes.

Power: How do you think they should have gone about it, more precisely?

Nyerere: In 1965, when Smith declared UDI [Unilateral Declaration of Independence], it was a rebellion. We called upon the British to quell that rebellion, to take over and proceed with the process of decolonization. The British didn't, saying they had no power to do it. They exaggerated when they said they had no military power to deal with Smith, but they had their point. If they had decided in 1965 to land a couple of battalions, they would have been met with considerable resistance from Smith and his troops. But the British, given enough determination, would have quelled that rebellion.

In 1977-78, it was different. Smith was already very worried about the mounting pressures from the guerrillas. Smith was already very worried about sanctions. It's true they were being busted, but nevertheless they were on. If in addition to that, Field Marshal Lord Carver [had the Anglo-U.S. proposals been accepted, Lord Carver was to be the British Resident Commissioner in Rhodesia] had been asked to land a couple of battalions in Rhodesia, the idea that General Peter Walls [commander of the Rhodesian Army] would have decided to face the guerrillas and Lord Carver is absolutely ridiculous. British troops would have been welcomed with a sigh of relief by the whites.

Power: Are you saying that the Americans and British were wrong to go through the process of negotiating the Anglo-American plan over the last 18 months?

Nyerere: They were wrong to disarm themselves. You may recall that Prime Minister [Harold] Wilson in 1965 said in so many words that if they [the Rhodesians] were to declare UDI, he would not use force against them.

Power: What was the equivalent disarming mechanism this time?

Nyerere: The equivalent this time was not to tell Smith: "This war is not good, and if it goes on it is not in the interests of the West. So we are telling you we have produced these proposals. We are asking you to ac-

cept them, and then we can end the war. We have the support of the Patriotic Front. We have the support of the five front-line states. We have the support of Africa. We have the support of the world. We have the support of everyone except yourself. So we are asking you now to comply, or else we are landing troops."

Power: One thing that has created much controversy is your claim that the Patriotic Front accepted the Anglo-American plan. Western diplomats say that this is just not true. The Patriotic Front only accepted parts of it — elections, a UN role, etc. However, they had reservations about the authority of the UN and, in a transitional governing council, they demanded a majority of the seats instead of agreeing to share them evenly. They also wanted to dismantle the police force.

Nyerere: The British had put to us in writing the things they thought essential in the formation of a provisional government. If the Anglo-American proposals were to come into force, they wanted a resident commissioner with the following powers. He would have to have, in his own discretion, powers regarding defense, external affairs, internal security and matters pertaining to the constitution. They said if those are not accepted by the Patriotic Front, they can't see how the resident commissioner could exercise his functions properly. So last year at the mid-April meeting with Dr. [David] Owen and Mr. [Cyrus] Vance and the Patriotic Front, we of the front-line states said if this is your problem we shall put this specifically to the front. We got the Patriotic Front to agree to all those powers. All of them.

But the British then said that in exercising this discretion on internal security, the resident commissioner must use the existing police force. And naturally the Patriotic Front questioned the impartiality of the Smith police. They proposed that in addition to the Smith police, the resident commissioner should accept a force trained by themselves. I think it was a

My answer is. . . that war is going to end. It will come to an end and the guerrillas will win. They are bound to win.

perfectly fair proposal. Then we said, "Now go to Smith. Get from Smith what you have been able to get from the Patriotic Front." Then both sides can go to the all-parties meeting. The rest can be agreed there. Especially the part which is not really the concern of the British.

The Patriotic Front did accept the major provisions of the Anglo-American proposals. But the Americans and the British chose not to publicize the fact. Why? because they were not likely to get Smith to accept any of those provisions. I must be fair to Owen. . . Eventually he did.

Power: Where do we go next? Is it still possible to bring peace and democracy to Rhodesia?

Nyerere: My answer is, yes, of course. That war is going to end. It will come to an end and the guerrillas will win. They are bound to win. Can one hope that there is an alternative to war? I think not. I worked hard to get the Anglo-American proposals accepted and they were accepted by the Patriotic Front and the front-line states. But they did not get enough support from the British and Americans themselves.

Power: One alternative to war, which you haven't mentioned, is for Western diplomacy now to engage directly in engineering Smith's surrender, the renunciation of his illegal declaration of independence, so that the Anglo-American plan could be enforced by fiat through a direct British presence. Do you see any way that the West could act to bring pressure on South Africa to force Smith to the point of surrender in the next few months?

Nyerere: They have been talking about this since the Kissinger plan. This is one of the areas where they went wrong. The idea that you have to be nice to Smith, and secondly, if you are going to be nasty to Smith, you must be nasty to Smith by proxy, through South Africa, is not serious. It was wrong because we were dealing with two leaders of minority regimes in South Africa. One was Smith, the other was [former South African Prime Minister John] Vorster. The idea that you used the chief one to frighten the other is like using Lucifer to frighten a few devils. This is ridiculous.

Power: But there is a counter argument that the South Africans, in order to protect their island of racial superiority, need to have on their borders some peace and quiet, not revolutionary regimes that come to power through the hard wear and tear of war. The West has always hoped that the South Africans would see that it was in their own interests to get regimes on their borders that were stable and reasonable in their political behavior.

Nyerere: You don't get that by being nice. The South Africans will have to be confronted with a tough international community, including the West. The South Africans then decide: "If we are going to confront the world, do we confront the world because of Namibia and Rhodesia, or because of South Africa?" They would realize they could not take on the world because of Namibia. "Namibia is not our business," they'd realize. "It is a colony like any other colony, so let Namibia go. What is Rhodesia to us? If they can survive, well and good, but we are not going to fight for them." But when the West decides to be nice to the South Africans, the South Africans say: "We might as well work for a flank."

Power: But the counter argument is: If the Western powers crack the whip too hard over South Africa, the South Africans say: "If we are going to get it anyway, then we might as well take our stand now and use Namibia and Rhodesia as a buffer."

Nyerere: The South Africans are not fools. They have problems of their own. Their real commitment is to South Africa. And there is a limit to which you go out and dig into areas which are not really your priority No. 1.

Power: But they were already dug into Namibia. They were already dug into Rhodesia.

Nyerere: If the South Africans decide for the purpose of their future defense they are going to use Namibia and Rhodesia as if they were the West, then the West should have taken them on, on that basis. You say, "OK, that is your choice, so we confront you here as if it was South Africa." But you don't become nice to them, and wait till they decide to become nice. Because the West decided to be nice, the South Africans decided to be tough.

Power: Let's get back to the specifics of how you would now be tough if you were allowed to run Anglo-American policy. You talked about the British sending in a couple of brigades — a pre-emptive strike, you might call it. But how do you see that in practice?

Nyerere: For all I know it is too late. At the time when we were discussing the Anglo-American proposals, and the Anglo-American proposals required a resident British commissioner, and Smith had refused to hand over power, my comment was the British should have taken over by landing troops. Smith could not have fought in 1977 or 78.

If at that time they had done it, it would have been accepted because it was part of the implementation of the Anglo-American proposals. If the British were to do it tomorrow, I am not quite sure that the Patriotic Front would accept it. My real worry now is that the British will go in. They will go in when there is a collapse, but they will go in to fight the Patriotic Front.

Power: Why do you think that?

Nyerere: They can't avoid it. No British government, Labor, Conservative or Liberal, could fail to send in troops on the pretense of rescuing fleeing whites, if there is a collapse of the Smith regime under fire from the Patriotic Front. When that happens, they will find the power, the political will and the military power, all that they lacked during the last 14 years.

Power: Wouldn't it just be an in-and-out rescue?

Nyerere: No, it can't be. The British will accept the Smith troops as allies in the process of rescuing the whites.

Power: I assume the British and the Americans might help them in this, are sensible enough to see the pitfalls that you spell out. They would make sure they didn't get into that situation with Smith.

Nyerere: I've asked the British and the Americans — I think I've been asking them since '73 or '74 — you can help us to end that war (and incidentally to avoid that rescuing process) by paying the whites who aren't prepared to live with majority rule to leave. Tell them: "Majority rule is inevitable in Rhodesia. If you don't want to live under an African regime, come out now. Don't just remain there shooting them and letting them shoot you — come out!"

I read several months back some articles by Conor Cruise O'Brien after he went into Rhodesia. He talked to some of these whites and they told

him, "We are 200,000 financial detainees. If only you could get someone to pay us out, we'd go." Now I'm saying to the British and Americans: "You have the money to buy these people out. Don't prolong that war." But they are not doing it. But they will discuss this possibility of rescuing them.

Power: I want to go back to why you so adamantly refuse to argue, as you used to, for direct British intervention, either through a pre-emptive strike or through pressuring South Africa to bring about Smith's surrender.

Nyerere: I don't believe there is a political will to do this either in Britain or America today. The present Labor government would not do a thing like that. They've a few months left before election. If they could not do it in 1965 or early '78, I can't see them doing it now. Moreover, there is now a complication. The complication is that the Patriotic Front may not accept a British intervention. They had accepted the possibility of British coming in, in order to implement the Anglo-American proposals. But these are now dead.

Power: The problems you raise about British public opinion and an upcoming election are all absolutely right. But there is another consideration that's always been part of the motor that's driven Anglo-American diplomacy. The West does not want to see the total destruction of Rhodesia. It doesn't want to see any more than you do a civil war. And it certainly does not want to see a Marxist belt or a revolutionary belt right across southern Africa. I wonder whether you should be writing off the hope, even at this late stage, of your radical solution's being accepted?

Nyerere: I'm writing it off now because I've not tried. I must repeat I have tried. When I was commenting on Namibia, I said I think it is in the interests of the Western powers that a solution should be reached in Namibia on the basis of the proposals which they worked out with the South Africans. I'm still hoping that this is the way they are going to do it. They should be able to say to the South Africans: "For the next 10 or 15 years, what is in our interests in southern Africa is also in your interests. So behave yourselves." I'm not working for a Marxist government or a socialist government in southern Africa. I'm not. I would welcome one if it came about as a result of the armed struggle. But I'm not working for it. I am working for the ordinary liberation of Zimbabwe and Namibia.

I was hoping that the British and Americans, having put forward the Anglo-American proposals, would see that they had to be firm with Smith. Why? Because if the war goes on, the war will radicalize the incoming government. If they really want a non-radical government, then they must be very firm with Smith. If they are not, and if the war goes inevitably, the government that results is going to be a radical government — though not necessarily Communist. It will not necessarily, as some fools think, be pro-Moscow or pro-China because it takes arms from them. What is certain is that it is going to be a radical government.

Power: Let me put it another way. Let's for the sake of argument assume you have been too pessimistic about the constraints of public opinion on the governments of the United States and Britain. Let us assume it would be possible under certain conditions even now for the British to go in with two battalions with American and UN support. How if it were possible would it actually work in your scenario?

Nyerere: OK, fine, supposing the will is there. Now I'm saying if the will is there, then the Patriotic Front might sit down and say, "Look, we were prepared to give the Anglo-American proposals a chance, to let the British take over from this fellow we are fighting and then start the course of decolonization, [the British] having given themselves a time limit of six, seven months and then they'll be out. They did not do it. But now they are saying they are doing it. We've got to make up our minds. Are they genuine or not genuine?"

The Patriotic Front would say, "If these people are genuine, why is it they did not come in before? I say the Patriotic Front may decide to give them another chance, but they may decide that it is now too late."

Power: I'm not sure that you're being quite fair with me. It's less than a month ago that you told an American reporter that you wanted a "short, sharp military action" by the British and the Americans in Rhodesia. You were still arguing for it only a month ago.

Nyerere: I've given up.

Power: In the fight to the finish that you foresee, you have mentioned that you will go to the Communist powers for help. How deep is that involvement likely to be? Are we likely to see Cuban troops brought down this far south?

Nyerere: No. What for? Even Smith says he's not winning that war, and there are no Cubans there. These people are winning that war without Cubans. So what do they want the Cubans for? The Cubans can't liberate these people. These people want to feel they have liberated themselves. And the Cubans themselves are not necessarily anxious to get involved.

Power: You don't see the South African government at a point of crisis being driven by public opinion to get involved, and that producing a Cuban involvement?

Nyerere: Oh yes, there can be a repetition of Angola. But it will come from South Africa and the West. It will not come from here. Why? Because the Patriotic Front are winning that war. Left to themselves they will win.

Power: So when you talked of increased Communist support for the Patriotic Front, what were you thinking?

Nyerere: Remember where I mentioned it. We were talking about the possibility that after the so-called elections in April, the West might decide to back up the resulting government. The West, at present, whatever their sympathies, are not backing up that government of Smith. But if they decided to back up the government which results after April 20, this will change the situation, and then we may need a lot of support from the Communist countries.

Power: Even Cuban troops in that situation?

Nyerere: The Patriotic Front will have to decide the kind of support they want from their own allies. I hope we don't need them.

Power: But if the U.S. Congress did lift sanctions, and if Mrs. Thatcher attempted to be accommodating to that April 20 election, and if the South Africans continued to give whomever became the black prime minister arms supplies and maybe other forms of military support, wouldn't there then be an enormous pressure within the Patriotic Front to ask for Cuban help?

Nyerere: If that happened, I hope the Patriotic Front would still say nothing has changed except that the enemy has been propped up. I hope

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that at least it would help them to solder their unity. Whether the Patriotic Front will decide to involve their allies in anything more than supplying them with arms will depend upon the real situation in Zimbabwe.

Power: This supply of arms in itself poses real problems, because you have the Soviet Union as the principal supplier of Joshua Nkomo [head of the Zimbabwe African People's Union], and China is the principal supplier of Robert Mugabe [head of the Zimbabwe African National Union]. We have already seen, with Vietnam and Cambodia, these two superpowers using smaller nations as proxies. Do you see a basis for further divisiveness in the source of the arms supplies?

Nyerere: Yes, I see that danger. We are very frank with both the Chinese and the Russians. We hope they will not join the enemy by working for the disunity of the Patriotic Front. We are very frank.

Power: Don't you feel that if Soviet political and military strength advances as it is now doing, through the Horn of Africa up through the Middle East and down to Afghanistan, maybe in five or six years you may wish you hadn't discounted Soviet influence quite as much as you are now doing?

Nyerere: Yes, it is possible. But, at the present, if Africa feels dependent, feels unfree, it is because of Western Europe.

Africa today has a formal relationship with the European Economic Community. We are to Western Europe what Latin America is to the United States. So those Africans who feel they need to enlarge their area of freedom, their problem is not the Soviet Union. Their problem is Western Europe. For Western Europe to tell me, "Julius, don't you worry about us, worry about the Soviet Union because you never know" . . . is slightly cheeky. Well, I can't talk about "I never know." I talk about what I know. And what I know is that fact that we are independent of anyone else, the Soviet Union included.



Julius Nyerere

Power: You don't get anxious when you see so many Communist troops in Ethiopia and Angola who are seemingly digging in for a long stay?

Nyerere: I leave the future to [Agostinho] Neto [head of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, (MPLA)] and [Ethiopian leader Col. Haile Mariam] Mengistu. I know why they are there. The Cubans are in Angola because the West decided to back up South Africa in its attempt to prevent the MPLA taking over the government of Angola — a cause they had been fighting for for 10 years. I still approve the reasons why the Cubans are there. The South Africans are even now still menacing Angola. As long as Neto feels menaced by South Africa, there is no reason why he should not keep Cubans there.

Mengistu had a third of his country occupied by Somalia. What was his alternative? If it had been [late Ethiopian emperor] Haile Selassie and not Mengistu, he may have asked for help from the United States. I would have said he had every right to.

Power: Finally, aren't the South Africans right to be wary of black rule? They see so much corrupt government in Africa.

Nyerere: People want to govern themselves, and when they govern themselves it does happen sometimes they have good governments, sometimes they have bad governments. But they do something about it. I hope my friends in South Africa, when the day comes, when they have removed minority rule and if they have a black tyranny, they will remove that too. For now they are dealing with one tyranny. It happens to be white.

Power: Do you think South Africa should remain a unitary state, i.e., one man-one vote? I believe you have accepted that the Afrikaners are a white tribe of Africa. Don't you think there would be more chance of reaching some solution in South Africa if one argued for a federation of states within South Africa, with the whites having their own tribal area, as it were?

Nyerere: The issue is not what constitution there should be for an otherwise democratic South Africa. If that was the issue, frankly, we would leave it to the South Africans. Whether it is going to be unitary or federal or confederal doesn't concern the rest of the world. The people who raise the constitution issue do so because they want to confuse the issue.

The issue is this: Here are people with a religion. Their religion requires that they must govern the blacks. There are governments in the world we criticize, including a government like [Uganda's] Idi Amin, because he is killing people. He is a murderer, he is a tyrant. But he doesn't have a religion which requires that he kills people. This superiority based on the Bible is really nonsense, but terribly dangerous and destructive nonsense, and therefore the people will have to fight against this tyranny using whatever weapons seem appropriate to them.

Power: It is easy to say, as many Africans do, that Europe and the United States should simply cut off trade with South Africa. South Africa is the main or only non-Communist supplier of manganese, chromium and platinum — all essential for U.S. and European industry. Can you blame the West coming down in favor of the status quo?

Nyerere: They could have decided to maintain Nigeria as a colony so they could have gone on getting the oil. But they didn't decide that. Where is the oil of Angola going? It is going to the United States. What are the blacks going to do with their manganese or whatever it is? They will sell it. The economy of the world will not change. The West will continue dominating the world economy whatever happens.

Power: How realistic is it to think that the West, with its big trade stake in South Africa, will ever bring itself to use sanctions? And even if it did — given South Africa's wealth and self-sufficiency — why should one consider them likely to be effective?

Nyerere: This question of South Africa's wealth and its self-sufficiency is exaggerated. Industrialized countries are very vulnerable, and South Africa is industrialized. It is much more vulnerable than, say, Uganda. Even in the case of Britain, South Africa needs Britain much more than Britain needs South Africa. Britain has alternatives, which South Africa would not have in case of sanctions. Again, it is this question of political will.

Power: But however much you see South Africa needing the West more than vice versa, the price paid by the West would be high. In a time of recession and large-scale unemployment, do you honestly think it is reasonable to expect Western countries to make this kind of sacrifice?

Nyerere: If it was not reasonable, I would not be making it. I am not the most unreasonable person in the world.

But we are talking about a regime which is unique. It is an evil regime, the only one on the planet where people suffer not because of what they believe, but because of what they happen to be. To work with South Africa economically is to pay South Africa to continue to do what it is doing. How desperate is Britain? Are they really so desperate they have got to live on apartheid? They are not. It is a question of political will.

Power: Is there a way of bringing majority rule to South Africa without the kind of upheaval and fighting we see unfolding before us in Rhodesia?

Nyerere: Yes, theoretically, the choice is there. The South African whites would say, "Look, we have been on this course now for more than 30 years. We don't appear to be converting the world at all to our cause. Perhaps we have lost. Perhaps we need to change. We need to treat the majority of our people as human beings. So let us begin the process of change."

Power: So you are not saying, "South Africa, you must have majority rule tomorrow, or else?"

Nyerere: No. Because there is no way in which majority rule can come to South Africa tomorrow. Change in South Africa, like change in Rhodesia, is bound to be a process.

The question is whether that process is going to be credible. The question is whether they are going to have majority-rule in South Africa tomorrow. The question is how do you do it. If the South Africans decide to change, it would be up to the Africans of South Africa to say, "This process has started, and it looks credible. Let us give it a chance."

Power: In 1966, you said that the United States, "instead of taking the revolutionary side as its history suggests it should, has always taken the side of European colonialism." The U.S., you said, "still shapes her policies in regard to Africa through London." Do you still think that?

Nyerere: You say I made that statement in 1966. I wish I could say I

am wrong now. I think the failure in Rhodesia was basically because the Americans decided that they must listen to the British. They will only do as much as the British are willing to do. I thought for a time that [President] Carter was going to try to use American power much more vigorously in helping to end some of these anachronisms in southern Africa, and especially those anachronisms which are not in the interest of the United States. But it is clear now that even President Carter will listen to Western Europe much more than to Africa about African matters.

around the Galleries

Theater of the Absurd
In Wiegand's Drawings

Paris.

Jegand, Galerie Jean Briance, 23-25 Rue Guenegaud, Paris 6, to March 17.

Wiegand's drawings belong to the theater of the absurd, somewhat as Magritte's paintings do, but as Magritte's are underpinned by a practical, everyday manner, but they are all seemingly pointless, except as play.

One does not expect to see waiters or grown men in city suits stepping around or clambering over rocks of marble 10 feet high. One realizes then that these scenes are really absurd, or that they could not strike us so if the protagonists were children. Every attitude and fancy would then appear right. And that is the contrast with which Wiegand is playing and the basis for the curious, ironic seduction of his work. For his drawings, which are done with gentle finesse, are the product of exactly the same wit of play, as we find represented side them, and Wiegand, the own man with his lily-jug face, indulging, through mediation of a pencil, in all these sober, thoughtful games, while at the same time expressing his detachment and wit.

Avant-garde artists also indulge games, but they are (and that tends to be a mark of avant-garde) all too often full of themselves, so egotistically involved and in that they become hypnotized by their game and try to hypnotize the viewer too. Wiegand, thus, is anti-garde without egotism, he is trying to invent the game to rid all games, and consequently we breathe with him — there is no to come. Also he understands and masters the magic power of the pencil by which it creates a playful, less ponderous and orchestral, less authoritarian too, than the use of oil or acrylic, closer to someone just singing to himself.

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Zen rock-and-sand garden in speaking of this artist's work, and it is appropriate enough, for there is a minimum of events with a maximum of sensual awareness in the viewer. The effect is pleasurable, repulsive, impressionistic in its abstraction, lyrical in its intention.

Garayo, Galerie Etienne de Caussans, Paris 6, to March 17.

Jose-Maria Garayo's element is the still life, and he depicts his subject set in an immaterial light with a ghostly reminiscence of Dutch precision. The rumpled tablecloth, the objects strewn on the grass, whether done in oil or in pencil, have an improbable lightness to them. Garayo, 36, is Spanish (this is his second Paris show) and his craft reflects an affinity with the careful, contemplative realism which a number of Spanish artists show. Aside from the still lifes, the show presents a number of works in which human figures drift like ghostly half-presences — no legs, for instance, support the floating body. There is an obvious traditional quality in his craft, and a hint of modernity that is perceptible in a subtle shift of color and light.

—MICHAEL GIBSON

Rome

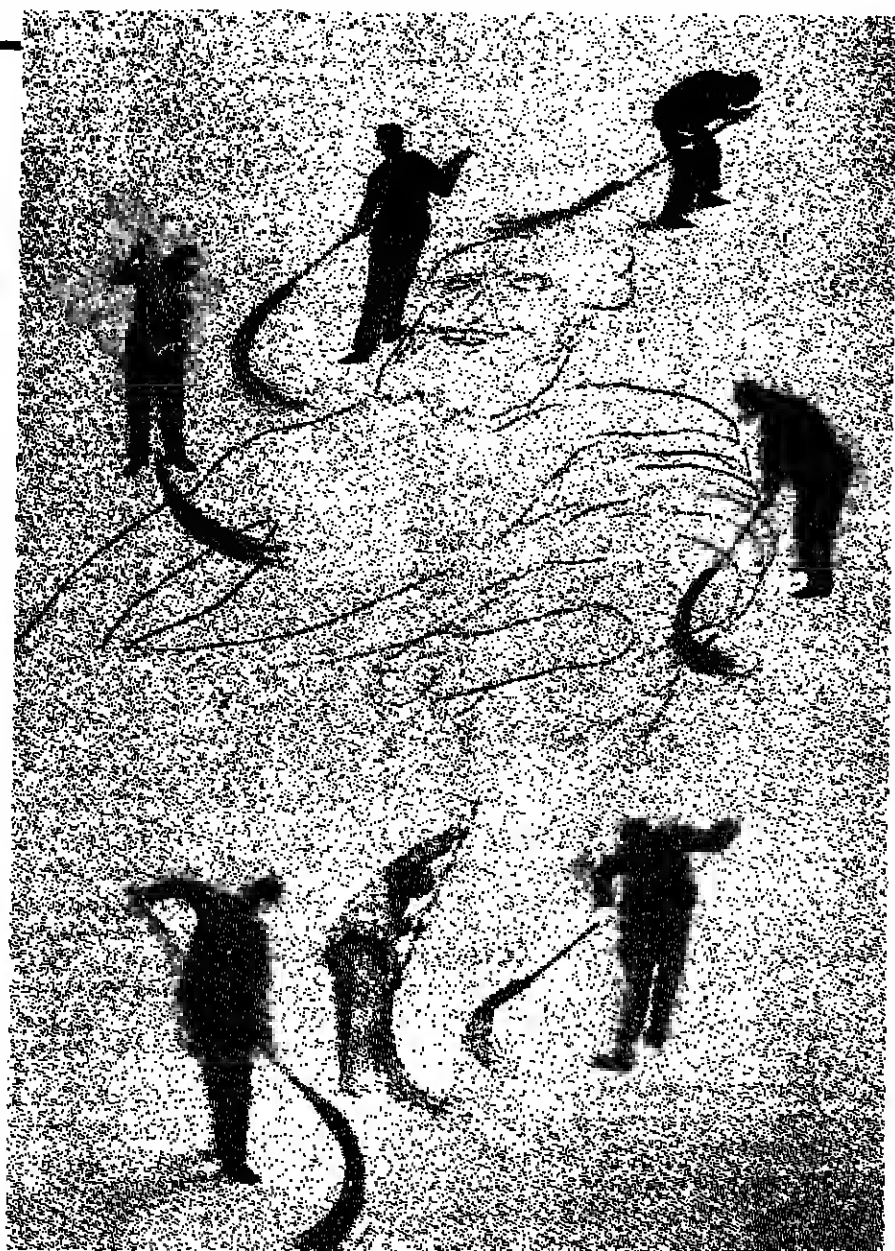
Nigel Hall, Primo Piano, Via Vittoria 32, through March 15.

The work of this young Englishman is consistent. His sculptures, though they are attached to the wall, are not reliefs: aluminum rods crisscross and extend into space, creating varying volume and tensions. Angular drawing in taut, slightly smudged charcoal lines, in a different medium, further explore the possibilities of abstraction. Although Hall uses only line — in metal or crayon — in a clean, unemotional manner, he manages to extract much play, even invention and fluidity, from his self-imposed framework. The drawn structures superficially resemble the painted ones of the American Al Held. But they are drier, lighter, not turning inside out, with something of a visual wit lurking in the corners.

Giulio Paolini, Oca, Via dell'Oca, through March.

The new piece of one of Italy's

A Gottfried Wiegand pencil drawing entitled "Street Sweepers Rub Out the Head of the Prince," dated 1978.



best-known conceptualists, consisting of three sections, is inscrutable without the explanations of its author. He says that a set of three cassette tape recorders, arranged along the floor of one room and geared to receive gallery noises but not to play them back, are working into the future: that three photographs mounted on canvases in the

next are installation shots of three of his former shows and so are glimpses into the past; and that the outlines of the three figures penciled on the wall plus a cast of the Venus of Milo signify the enigma of the creative act, and so the present. Only the very naive or the very arrogant can believe that a few esoteric messages and symbols, quite

understandable to themselves, can communicate to others so simply. This description of Paolini's lack of judgment takes up this space only to illustrate a current predicament: how flashy but already demoted conceptualism still manages to crowd out efforts by more profound and less ostentatious artists.

—EDITH SCHLOSS

Entertainment

The New Elton John a Paris Hit

Thomas Kamm

PARIS, Feb. 23 (JHT) — Nearly 10 years after he was hoisted off the stage here, Elton John made a triumphant return to Paris before a jubilant capacity crowd last night at the Theatre des Champs-Élysées.

Gone are the crazy-shaped glasses, zany costumes and stage antics. No more band either. John leaves all that behind and sits alone at the piano, accompanied during the second half of the concert only by percussionist Ray Cooper.

Dressed conservatively, compared to his former outlandish attire, in pink pants tucked into red boots, a blue sweatshirt and a cap that hides a recent hair transplant, he walked quietly to his piano and without further ado began to sing

"Your Song," then talked and joked with the audience between numbers. The first part of the concert was devoted to his most famous songs, among them "Yellow Brick Road," "Rocket Man," "Take Me to the Pilot" and "Don't Let the Sun Go Down on Me."

The subdued mood changed amid a cloud of smoke, flashing sliding panels and the banging of drums, when Cooper appeared on stage and nearly stole the show. Looking like a benign professor, in a dark suit, white shirt and conservative tie, this one-man band played on every conceivable percussion instrument, adding his artistry to John's renditions of "Benie and the Jets," "Sorry Seems to Be the Hardest Word," "Ego," "Saturday

Night's Alright for Fighting" and others. The ecstatic audience recalled the pair for several encores and John, after throwing flowers to the crowd, improvised a love song to Paris and his Parisian fans.

The current European tour is characterized by a radical change in style. It marks John's return to the stage after two years of semi-retirement. He had grown weary of life on the road and concerts in gigantic stadiums where no human contact was possible. In his comeback he is playing only in halls generally used for classical music. The tour began on Feb. 5 at the Stockholm Konserthuset and will end on April 26 in Manchester. He is at the Champs-Élysées through Sunday before going on to Antwerp.

Sharps and Flats

LONDON — Herbie Hancock will be at the Hammersmith Odeon Feb. 24 at 8 p.m. On Feb. 25, Generation X will be at the Lyceum Ballroom. Bill Anderson and Faron Young at the Rainbow Theatre and Cheap Trick at the Hammersmith Odeon. Billy Joel is at the Royal Albert Hall Feb. 26. Van Morrison at the Hammersmith Odeon Feb. 26-28. Michel Le Grand at Fairfield Hall, Croydon, Feb. 27 and Earth, Wind and Fire at Wembley Arena March 1, 3 and 4. Johnny Griffin and Susannah McCorkle are appearing nightly at Ronnie Scott's.

Gang of Three
Robs St. Mark's
Of 500 Jewels

VENICE, Feb. 23 (AP) — In a meticulously timed raid, a three-member commando slipped into the Basilica of St. Mark at dawn today, pistol-whipped the lone night watchman and fled with about 500 precious diamonds and rubies, the police reported.

Investigators put the initial value of stolen gems at more than 500 million lire, or \$600,000.

A 10th-century Madonna painting revered by the lagoon city as one of its protectors was heavily damaged in the major art theft that brought tears to some Venetians. Between 6:30 and 6:45 a.m., when the basilica was guarded by one watchman who had just opened the massive bronze door for morning mass, three persons jumped on overnight guard Stefano de Martin, one striking him in the head with a pistol while the others rushed to the altar of Madonna Nicopeia, where precious jewels adorn the Byzantine painting of the Madonna.

The thieves smashed the crystal encasement with a hammer and grabbed the Madonna's necklace and others jewels, fleeing on foot.

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The Art Market

Triumphant Sale of Netsuke

By Souren Melikian

[illegible]

(Continued on Page 10)

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Trade Surplus Down 6% in W. Germany

By John Fiehn

ANN, Feb. 23 (AP-DJ) — West Germany's trade surplus fell 4.4 percent in January from December's 55 billion Deutsche marks but up 8 percent from a year ago, statistics office reported today.

Japan Lifts Exporting Ban

From Wire Dispatches
KY, Feb. 23 — Japan is lifting the ban on non-resident purchases of yen bonds and debentures with outstanding maturities less than one year and one month effective tomorrow, the Ministry has announced.

The ban is the last restriction on short-term capital inflows imposed since 1977 to check speculative capital movements, partly to blame for the yen's appreciation against the U.S. dollar.

Step has been anticipated last month when the ministry eased a ban on non-resident purchases of yen bonds with outstanding maturities of less than five years and one month. Earlier this month, the ministry dropped the 50 percent reserve requirement on resident free yen accounts, cutting the requirement to 50 percent from 100 percent in January.

It is hoped that Japan's low interest rates and narrowing yen for forward dollars will help to hamper the flow of speculative capital into the country, said. Interest rates for two-year debentures are presently 10 percent, compared to the 7.5 percent Eurodollar rates. Non-resident investors will also be able to buy one-year discount bonds which presently yield 5.14 percent, making them more attractive.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES**Japanese Vie for U.S. Firm**

Nippon Ink & Chemicals of Japan raised its offer for all Polychrome shares to \$25 each \$21 each. Polychrome, a U.S. graphic arts and chemical company, had approved the bid by Dai Nippon. However, Rhone-Poulenc, of France, which holds 40 percent of Polychrome's stock, raised its bid for up to 475,000 Polychrome shares to \$22 from \$17.25 each. Polychrome approved a proposal to sell Dai Nippon 400,000 shares of a \$3.50 series cumulative preferred stock, each share carrying three votes, for another \$20 million. Dai Nippon says its amended offer does not include the trade and licensing agreements it has been recently concluded with Polychrome or Dai Nippon's agreement to purchase \$20 million of Polychrome's preferred.

Crysler Cuts Prices to Lower Stocks

et by swollen inventories and lagging sales, Chrysler is cutting prices to U.S. dealers by up to 10 percent on various autos and light trucks ordered by mid-March — a cut that presumably will be added along to consumers. The plan covers all cars and light trucks, with the exception of Dodge's Plymouth Horizons and imported Mitsubishi models sold through its dealers. According to Chrysler's Automotive Reports, an industry trade publication, Chrysler had a 114-day supply of unsold cars as of Jan. 31, based on current daily selling rates, roughly double what the industry considers

optimum. Ward's said General Motors had a 59-day supply; Ford Motor, a 96-day supply, and American Motors, a 153-day supply. Meanwhile, an increasing number of economists and analysts are predicting that total U.S. sales of domestic and foreign cars this year could fall as much as a million units short of last year's 11.3 million deliveries.

Bendix 2nd-Quarter Outlook Good
Bendix expects earnings in the second quarter ending March 31 to show a greater percentage gain than the 28-percent increase in the first quarter. But chairman William Agee expects activity to moderate in the second half. "We do not see the growth in the U.S. economy or our results continuing at the pace of our first half," he says, adding, however, that "it is clear that 1979 will be an excellent year for Bendix."

He notes that Bendix's equity income from Asarco, in which it holds a 20-percent interest, "will importantly contribute to Bendix earnings per share in this fiscal year."

Ste. Generale Plans Free Issue

Ste. Generale de Banque, Belgium's largest bank, is planning a 1-for-20 free share issue to incorporate reserves into capital and is also proposing a net 1978 dividend of 220 francs (about \$7.53) a share against 204 francs the previous year. Net profit for the year rose 12.5 percent to 1.79 billion francs from 1.59 billion in 1977 while the balance sheet total increased to 748.1 billion francs from 652 billion.



Hans Thykier



Guy Beylier

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Hans Thykier has been appointed vice president of public affairs and communication for Europe, the Middle East and Africa for American Express and its subsidiaries.

Lloyds Bank International in France has announced the appointment of S.J. Tingle as general director. Formerly regional director for France and Benelux at the bank's London headquarters, he replaces R.E.C. Surgy who has left the group.

Guy Beylier, formerly a senior executive of European operations of farm equipment for Sperry's New Holland, has been named to the newly created post of staff vice president of corporate affairs in Europe for Sperry Rand.

Dai-ichi Kangyo Bank Netherlands has named Takao Sakuma, director and general manager, to replace Hisashi Ogawa who has returned to Japan.

Rise in Low-Cost Imports Held Favorable by OECD

By Jack Abouf

PARIS, Feb. 23 (AP-DJ) — Increased imports of manufactured goods from the newly industrializing countries is a healthy phenomenon to help fight inflation in industrial nations, according to Stephen Morris, chief economist at the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

Writing in Observer, the OECD's magazine, Mr. Morris notes that the share in OECD imports of manufactures from these relatively small group of countries — Brazil, Mexico, South Korea, Taiwan, Singapore, Hong Kong and some southern European countries — almost doubled between 1963-1970, and almost doubled again between 1970-1977.

Altogether, their share in OECD imports rose from 2.5 percent in 1963 to 8 percent, or from \$1 billion to \$33 billion in 1977. In terms of production and consumption of manufactured goods within the 24 member states of the OECD, however, these imports amount to a little more than 1 percent, he notes.

Moreover, OECD members' exports to these countries increased from \$5.5 billion to \$52 billion during the same period, boosting the OECD surplus to about \$20 billion from \$4 billion.

But despite outcries from certain weak sectors, Mr. Morris maintains that trade with this particular group of developing nations has created, not destroyed, employment in OECD countries.

He concedes, however, that because these OECD domestic industries which compete with imports from newly industrialized countries are much more labor-intensive than the exporting industries, a balanced growth in trade would result in the loss of more jobs in the industrialized countries.

On the other hand, he says, it will improve the welfare of OECD consumers. "It means that consumers in OECD countries are able to buy the same quantity of goods as they could before while employing fewer people to produce them," he argues, "and these people can be employed producing something else, and this is the gain of trade, he says, adding "if there were no loss of employment, it would not be worth trading."

"The gain from trade comes precisely from the fact that we can improve our living standards by trading capital-intensive for labor-intensive products," he says.

While he notes that this view does not have much political appeal at a time of high unemployment, he insists that trade with developing nations is not responsible for the current high rate of unemployment.

"The most important single reason why we have unemployment is because we have not been able to bring inflation under control since the oil crisis," he says.

The OECD official argues that, in the very short run, putting up barriers to keep out imports from the newly industrialized countries may save a few jobs. But, in the longer run, this will make it more difficult to control inflation.

"And more inflation means governments will be forced to follow more restrictive policies, which in turn will mean more unemployment, not less," he concludes.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profit in Millions of Dollars

General Public Utilities			
Month	1978	1977	1976
Revenue	124.00	113.90	103.90
Profit	11.77	12.71	12.71
Per share	0.19	0.21	0.21
Revenue Jan. 31	1978	1977	1976
Revenue	1,340.	1,260.	1,260.
Profit	137.83	141.73	141.73
Per share	2.29	2.46	2.46

Polaroid			
4th Quarter	1978	1977	1976
Revenue	474.50	366.60	366.60
Profit	43.37	37.73	37.73
Per share	1.32	1.15	1.15
Revenue	1,376.50	1,061.90	1,061.90
Profit	118.40	92.30	92.30
Per share	3.60	2.81	2.81

Zenith Radio			
4th Quarter	1978	1977	1976
Revenue	276.60	263.60	263.60
Profit	10.30	3.00	3.00
Per share	0.54	0.16	0.16
Revenue	980.00	965.66	965.66
Profit	23.30	7.66	7.66
Per share	1.34	0.46	0.46

Japan			
Year	1978	1977	1976
Revenue	325,050.	311,410.	311,410.
Profit	12,650.	9,760.	9,760.

(Figures in yen)

SEC May Lift Listing Ban On Options

After Remedial Steps Taken to Curb Abuse

By John F. Berry

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (WP) — The 18-month freeze on listing new options could be lifted within six months if the securities industry takes certain remedial steps, the Securities and Exchange Commission said yesterday.

On Feb. 15, an SEC staff report cited mounting charges of fraud and manipulation in option trading and called for tougher regulation of the fast-growing market in options — contracts to buy or sell certain stocks within a specific period of time at a set price (IHT, Feb. 16).

In accordance with the 800-page staff report, the SEC called for the burden of reform on the securities industry — the exchanges and the National Association of Securities Dealers. However, yesterday, the SEC said that "if necessary, the commission is prepared to act on its own initiative to implement the recommendations of the staff options study."

The SEC calls for the self-regulatory organizations to work together to develop uniform rules for trading options. The commission asks the self-regulators to submit within 90 days plans for curbing sales abuses.

The staff report cited numerous sales abuses such as a case in which stock options were sold to a "mentally unstable" person and several instances in which contracts were sold to customers who did not speak English (IHT, Jan. 31).

The SEC calls on the industry to administer examinations to options salespeople to make sure they understand what they are selling. The staff report said: "Often, inadequately trained registered representatives recommended options strategies to their customers which it is doubtful that the salesmen, much less the customer, understood."

U.S. M-1 Down Slightly; Bad Weather Boosts Float

NEW YORK, Feb. 23 (AP-DJ) — The Federal Reserve Board in Washington, snowbound much of this week, had trouble coming up with its weekly money supply figures yesterday but after at least one abortive effort reported that the basic money supply, M-1, showed a

Dollar Is Steady, Gold Off Slightly

LONDON, Feb. 23 (AP-DJ) — The dollar ended little changed today from its late levels yesterday and was also steady from a week earlier.

Trading was very quiet, as it has been for the week, dealers said, reflecting the basic steadiness of the market.

Dealers added, however, that this steadiness may have been achieved through some central bank intervention. The price of gold here eased from its record high of \$325.50 a troy ounce, down to \$323.25, an ounce, buying slightly, down from \$323.25-37.5 late yesterday. Gold was fixed in the morning here at \$322.10 and at \$321 in the afternoon.

The dollar finished at 1.8508 Deutsche marks in late dealings here, down from 1.8515 DM late yesterday and 1.8535 DM a week earlier. The dollar was at 1.6712 Swiss francs, slightly down from 1.6715 francs yesterday, but up slightly from 1.6705 francs last Friday.

Sterling, which has been under some upward pressure from funds moving into Britain to take advantage of higher interest rates at a time the currency is thought to be strong, was quoted at \$2.0106, up slightly from \$2.0093 yesterday and up from \$2.0090 a week earlier.

The dollar rose to 2.730 French francs from 2.725 late yesterday and from 2.725 a week earlier. The dollar finished at 1.9995 Dutch guilders, unchanged from yesterday but down from 2.0050 a week ago, and at 29.22 Belgian francs compared with 29.17 yesterday and down from 29.25 a week earlier.

The dollar ended the week at 201.30 yen compared with 201.30 yesterday and 200.32 last Friday while the Canadian dollar was at \$3.62 U.S. cents.

ADVERTISMENT

Referring to the advertisement of August 29, 1978, the undersigned announces that the original shares from the 5% bonus issue have been received.

As from February 20, 1979, one new CDH The Nomura Securities Co., Ltd. each rep. 100 shares of Yen 50,000, cum div. eps. n° 18 a.e.a. and talon will be available at Kas-Associatie N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, against delivery of 20 div. eps. n° 16 of the CDH The Nomura Securities Co., Ltd. After March 20, 1979, the equivalent of the 100 shares will not be claimed by the holders of div. eps. n° 16 will be sold. The proceeds, after deduction of expenses, will be held in cash at the disposal of said holders.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY COMPANY N.V.
Amsterdam, February 19, 1979.

Wall St. Prices Slip In Nervous Trading

NEW YORK, Feb. 23 (Reuters) — On the New York Stock Exchange today heavily traded Polaris led the market broadly lower as investors worried about rising prices and fighting in the Far East. Overall, trading was light.

Analysts said much of today's weakness was cautionary selling ahead of the weekend as investors nervously followed events in the Far East.

Worries about rising prices also prompted selling, they said.

The Dow Jones industrial average slipped 5.29 to 823.28, with declining issues outnumbering advances 918 to 438. Volume dropped to 22.75 million shares from yesterday's 26.14 million.

Payouts Raised By Aetna Life, Schlumberger

NEW YORK, Feb. 23 (IHT) — Schlumberger directors approved today a 3-for-2 stock split and raised the quarterly dividend to 41¢ from 35¢ on pre-split shares, payable April 13 to holders of record March 19.

The stock split is effective April 16 to shareholders of record March 19.

Eastman Kodak increased its quarterly dividend to 60¢ from 50¢, payable April 2 to holders of record March 6.

Aetna Life & Casualty raised the quarterly dividend to 67¢ from 55¢ a share, payable May 15 to holders of record March 22, and recommended a 3-for-2 stock split, subject to shareholder approval at the annual meeting April 27. If approved, the split would be effective June 1 to holders of record April 27.

Twentieth Century-Fox Film increased its quarterly dividend to 35¢ a share from 30¢ and also declared a special dividend of \$1 a share, both payable March 15, record March 6.

Two Key Figures Dropping Out of McGraw Action

NEW YORK, Feb. 23 — Two of the largest shareholders of McGraw-Hill said yesterday that they were withdrawing from shareholder action concerning rejection of a takeover bid by American Express.

Maxwell Geffen and Donald McGraw, grandson of the founder of McGraw-Hill, had been in the forefront of a move by stockholders to secure a voice in any decision about the American Express offer of \$40 a share for McGraw-Hill stock, which the publishing company's directors have vigorously rejected. The offer stands until March 1.

"We decided this whole thing has become too complicated," they said. "And there is too much risk of civil lawsuits, so we are withdrawing any actions."

Today, Bache Halsey Stuart Shields said that it has terminated its efforts to form a committee to poll stockholders regarding the American Express proposal. At the same time, Bache urged the McGraw-Hill board to reconsider its prior rejection of the offer.

In another development yesterday, stockholders withdrew an application for an injunction ordering the board to submit the American Express offer to its stockholders.

(Los Angeles Times)

Prices Rise 0.9% in U.S. In January

Bosworth Confident '78 Goal Achievable

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (AP-DJ) — Led by sharp increases in food prices, U.S. consumer prices rose 0.9 percent in January, seasonally adjusted, the Labor Department reported today.

The increase in the all-urban consumer price index, which covers about 80 percent of the population, compared with rises of 0.6 percent in both December and November. The rise was the largest since last September's 0.9 percent rise.

On an unadjusted basis, the all-urban index stood at 204.7, based on 1967 equals 100, up 9.3 percent from a year earlier. Before seasonal adjustment, the index rose 0.9 percent in January compared with a rise of 0.4 percent the month before.

Barry Bosworth, director of the Wage and Price Stability Council, said that despite some unexpected setbacks, the administration still feels confident that its projection of a 7.5-percent inflation rate can be achieved for this year. To testimony before the Joint Economic Committee, he said that food prices, which have climbed drastically since January, should begin to moderate after the first quarter.

He said the Iranian oil-export shortfall has created a problem with the administration's inflation projections, but he feels that even if that situation is prolonged, the inflation rate should be within 0.2 or 0.3 percentage points of the 7.5-percent figure.

He added the administration expects increases in inflation for the next several months before the wage-price program "begins to bite."

A White House spokesman said that the rise in consumer prices "isn't surprising" given the recent increases in prices at the producer level.

The department said that food and beverage prices jumped an adjusted 1.4 percent in January after rising 0.9 percent in December and 0.6 percent in November.

In a separate report, the department said that inflation-adjusted spendable earnings decreased 0.1 percent in January, seasonally adjusted, after a 0.1-percent rise in December and a 0.1-percent decline the month before.

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CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by
EUGENE T. MALESKA

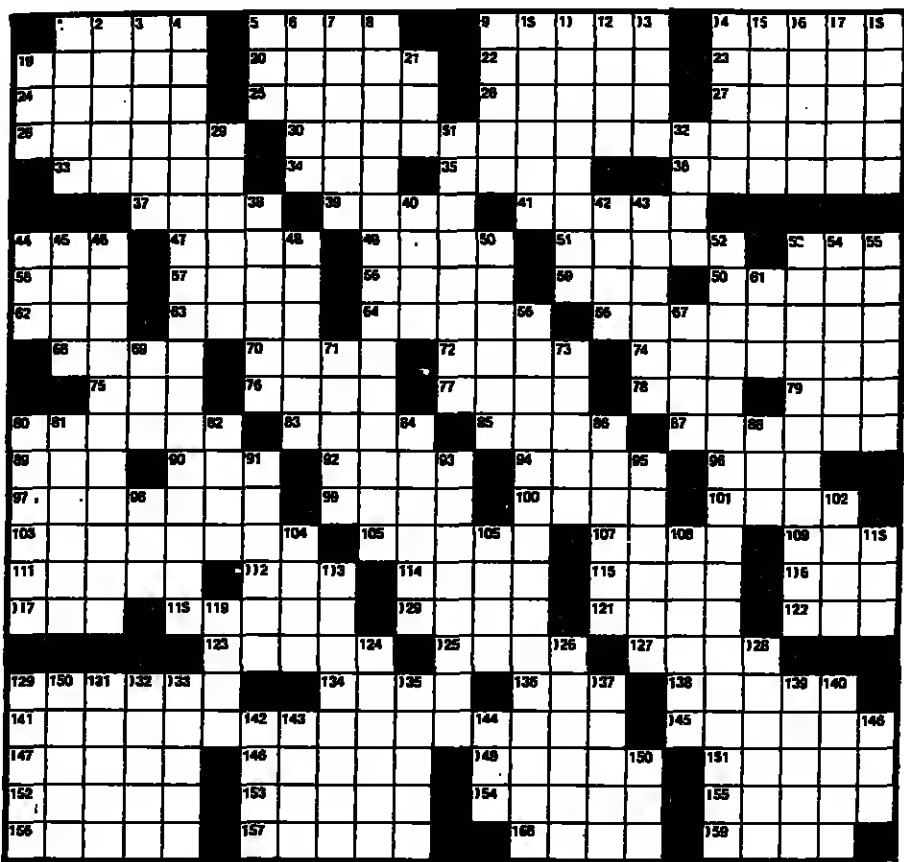
Command Performance By James and Phyllis Barrick

ACROSS

- 1 Chagall
- 2 Throat-clearing sound
- 3 Bam!
- 4 Quick bread
- 5 Stair post
- 6 "Olympia" painter
- 7 Do a gardening job
- 8 Weight unit
- 9 Former mail educt. program
- 10 Ruhr city
- 11 Histrion
- 12 Cant
- 13 With 30 Across, sports fan's imperative
- 14 See 28 Across
- 15 Albanians' neighbors
- 16 Thread: Comb. form
- 17 Build
- 18 Check
- 19 Aphrodite's beloved
- 20 Stone paving block
- 21 Exploit
- 22 Voiture was one
- 23 Spotlight
- 24 Part of speech
- 25 Yellow water flag
- 26 Tough alloy
- 27 Heart
- 28 Enjoin
- 29 "Camino" —
- 30 Child in a casa
- 31 Dry, as wine
- 32 Sidesep
- 33 Chip's sister
- 34 Org. formed in 1944
- 35 Valuable shell
- 36 Skinks and geckos
- 37 Moslem leader
- 38 Formerly formerly
- 39 Bridge expert
- 40 Famed choreographer
- 41 W.W. II initials
- 42 Fir or pine board
- 43 Geometer's term
- 44 Oxford measure
- 45 What the dr. ordered

ACROSS

- 39 Condition
- 40 Greek colonnade
- 41 "That touch" liquor
- 42 Medtronic's coin
- 43 Score standard
- 44 Recent: Comb. form
- 45 Relative
- 46 Dueling blade
- 47 For, to Fabius
- 48 Left undone
- 49 Foch of films
- 50 Formal wear
- 51 Keddah
- 52 Brought to light
- 53 Twilled fabric
- 54 Noun suffix
- 55 Looked for
- 56 Fragrant resin
- 57 Use a straw
- 58 Inaugurate
- 59 Build
- 60 Macaw of Brazil
- 61 Neighbor of Isr.
- 62 Kind of drip
- 63 Australian parrot
- 64 Game piece
- 65 Ferrer or Allen
- 66 Starchy foodstuff
- 67 Melville opus
- 68 Couper
- 69 Fragrant
- 70 Hardy heroine
- 71 Vessel for an adm.
- 72 Kitchen item
- 73 With 145 Across, bride's imperative
- 74 See 141 Across
- 75 Essence
- 76 Rose: Comb. form
- 77 Exchange premiums
- 78 Himalayan epparitions
- 79 Card game
- 80 Rod of baseball
- 81 Very soft and liquid
- 82 What spread-eagledists do
- 83 Room for lugs, limes, etc.
- 84 Mme. de —
- 85 Indignity
- 86 Applies



DOWN

- 1 Western scenery
- 2 Vigilant
- 3 Aliases
- 4 Cragsman's imperative
- 5 Soul, in Savoie
- 6 Wears
- 7 Occurred as a consequence

DOWN

- 8 Cardinals' imperative
- 9 Outburst
- 10 Proven flower
- 11 Kitten's quality
- 12 Peak
- 13 "perfumed sea"
- 14 Poe
- 15 Cooking direction

DOWN

- 16 Lading
- 17 Harmonium
- 18 Ruth's mother-in-law
- 19 Diminutive
- 20 Advanced
- 21 Acorn
- 22 Potent compound
- 23 Value
- 24 Certain numbers
- 25 Advanced
- 26 Went over carefully
- 27 Seavard
- 28 Road of yore
- 29 Withdraw
- 30 Arab garment
- 31 Branches
- 32 Dust bowler's imperative
- 33 Tantaros
- 34 Fabric with a lustrous finish

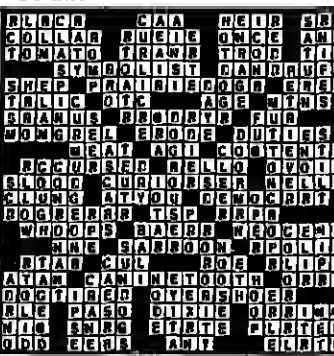
DOWN

- 35 Hostess's imperative
- 36 Queen's imperative
- 37 Short poem
- 38 Mignonette
- 39 Clock numerals
- 40 WAC colonel's
- 41 Celebrated tenor
- 42 Colleen, colloquially
- 43 Excess
- 44 Helper: Abbr.
- 45 One of the Marx Brothers
- 46 Asses contents
- 47 Counselor: Abbr.
- 48 Archfiend
- 49 One of the Marx Brothers
- 50 In a docile way
- 51 Blind, in falconry
- 52 Toughten
- 53 Peninsula in Alaska
- 54 Patriotic org.
- 55 Black Sea port
- 56 Moslem's hat

DOWN

- 57 Thalia, Clio et al.
- 58 Pro —
- 59 Unadulterated
- 60 Watch part
- 61 Microbe
- 62 Putarch work, for short
- 63 Sends forth
- 64 Gramscuses
- 65 Demonstrative
- 66 Former Mideast initials
- 67 Compass pt.
- 68 One of the Chaplins

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



WEATHER

	C	F	
ALBANY	15	59	Fair
AMSTERDAM	4	39	Overcast
ANKARA	2	36	Cloudy
ATHENS	7	45	Overcast
BAGDAD	14	57	Shiny
BELOHRADE	3	37	Mist
BERLIN	-4	25	Snow
BRUSSELS	3	37	Mist
BUDAPEST	4	39	Snow
BUDAPEST	4	39	Fair
CASABLANCA	17	63	Fair
COPENHAGEN	-2	28	Mist
COSTA DEL SOL	17	63	Fair
DUBLIN	4	40	Fair
EDINBURGH	8	46	Fair
FLORINCE	5	46	Mist
FRANKFURT	1	34	Snow
GENEVA	-4	25	Snow
HELSINKI	-4	26	Snow
ISTANBUL	1	34	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	19	66	Fair
LONDON	12	54	Fair
LONDON	7	45	Fair
LOS ANGELES	16	61	Cloudy

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 7PM GMT; Los Angeles at 2PM GMT; all others at 12PM GMT.)

BOOKS

SS-GB

By Len Deighton. Alfred A. Knopf. 344 pp. \$9.95.

NIGHTINGALE

By Eric Pace. Random House. 247 pp. \$8.95.

Reviewed by John Leonard

IT IS how practically impossible to read a Len Deighton thriller without imagining Michael Caine in the inevitable movie. "The Ipcress File" and "Furore" in Berlin add up to a sort of prefabricated reality, or what Roland Barthes would call "an image repertoire," consisting mostly of Caine's cold eyes in dark places.

Caine's name this time isn't Harry Palmer; it is Douglas Archer. And he isn't a spy; he is a superintendent at Scotland Yard. Len Deighton's preoccupation with World War II — he is writing a series of books on the subject — has led him to imagine a German victory over England in 1941. A Wehrmacht occupation army, the king locked up in the Tower of London, and the SS in charge of Scotland Yard.

Power Struggle

Things are bad, but life goes on, and so does the taking of life, and Archer's business is to solve murders. In the course of trying to solve one involving a scientist, he finds himself mixed up in a power struggle between the SS and the Wehrmacht. He is the target of assassins from the British underground resistance who resent his "collaboration" with the enemy. He is knee-deep in a high-level conspiracy to rescue the king and get him to neutral America. Meanwhile, the Germans are working on an atom bomb and there is a ravishing female reporter.

As is usual with Deighton, there are as many twists as there are betrayals. As usual, most of the women end up dead. Like "Ipcress" and "Furore," "SS-GB" is not without class animus, although Archer went to better schools than Harry Palmer did. Unlike "Ipcress" and "Furore," "SS-GB" is reasonably straightforward as narrative. When it descends into farce — and it does so twice, digging up the bones of Karl Marx to celebrate German-Soviet Friendship Week and leaving a comatose king in a wheelchair on the sidewalk outside a men's club — it is grim about it. The final surprise is something more than mere cleverness.

What especially distinguishes "SS-GB" however, is its gritty atmosphere, the shadows of defeat on every page. Yes, we think, this is what martial law would feel like: this is the way the Germans would have behaved: this is what rationing and the black market and curfews and detention camps would work; this is the contempt for ourselves that we would experience. The plausibility chills. And by allowing the Nazis to be just as complicated and ambivalent as Douglas Archer, Deighton treats us as if we were grown-ups, in spite of the fact that we're reading a thriller.

bad luck of Eric Pace that he should have written a thriller set in Iran that doesn't once mention the word "ayatollah," and that only once refers, glancingly, to "right-wing Islamic dissidents." Pace, like the State Department and the Central Intelligence Agency, assumed that the shah would stick around at least until "Nightingale" was published. This mistaken assumption meant that Pace — who has reported prize-winning for The New York Times from Tehran, Beirut, Cairo, Saigon and other vacation spots — had to go back to Iran even as his book was at the bindery.

The villains in "Nightingale" are left-wingers and mercenaries who conspire to steal the crown jewels of the Persian Empire, worth about \$3 billion, give or take a stray pearl. They also threaten to blow up Persepolis unless the usual demands are met, including an oil deal with, and a helicopter ride to, the Soviet Union. Kidnapping, blackmail and Kurds also put in an appearance.

The heroes, sort of, are a 37-year-old American jewelry salesman named Harry, a quartet-leaved prostitute from Buffalo, named Gail, a major in the Imperial Iranian Air Force named Tabasi and a pair of Israeli-made submarine guns named Uzi. The shah, emphatically, is not a hero. Nor is the American ambassador. And Michael Caine will never play the part of Harry: the salesman, because Harry is more like the rest of us, muddled, fearful, intermittently decent and worried about his child.

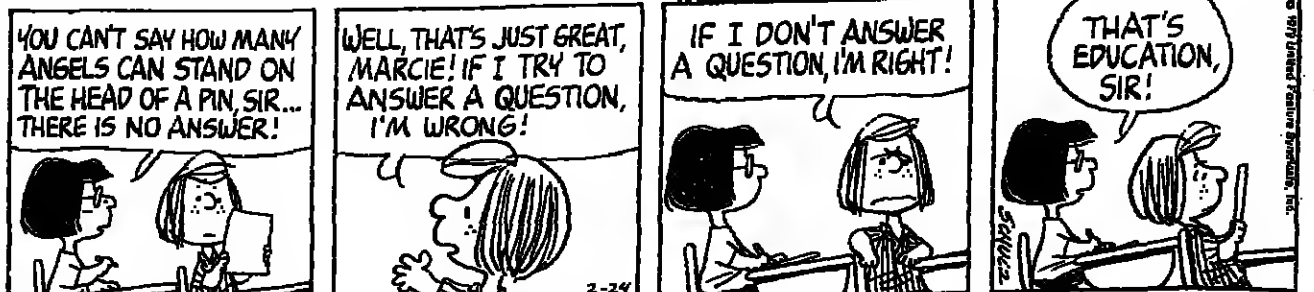
Hocus-Pocus

If one regrets the vanishing act of the shah, the only good reason I can think of for doing so is that it injures Pace in his timeliness. After two previous attempts — "Sabers" and "Any War Will Do" — he is very good at thrilling. The heist itself is a splendid piece of plotting, a focus-pocus. The meditations of the American ambassador and the machinations of the Central Intelligence Agency operative bespeak eavesdropping. The grubby details of Tehran night-life cool the cockles of the heart. The siege of Persepolis excites.

And we are reminded that Persepolis was the imperial city of an empire that stretched from Libya to Pakistan; that Darius started it and Xerxes, who subdued Athens, lived there; that Alexander the Great burned most of it down; that we are dealing with 2,500 years, and most of us until recently had never heard of an ayatollah, to our shame. By an odd coincidence, history spared us the might-have-been of "SS-GB" and overwhelmed the once-was of "Nightingale."

John Leonard is on the staff of The New York Times.

PEANUTS



B. C.



BLONDIE



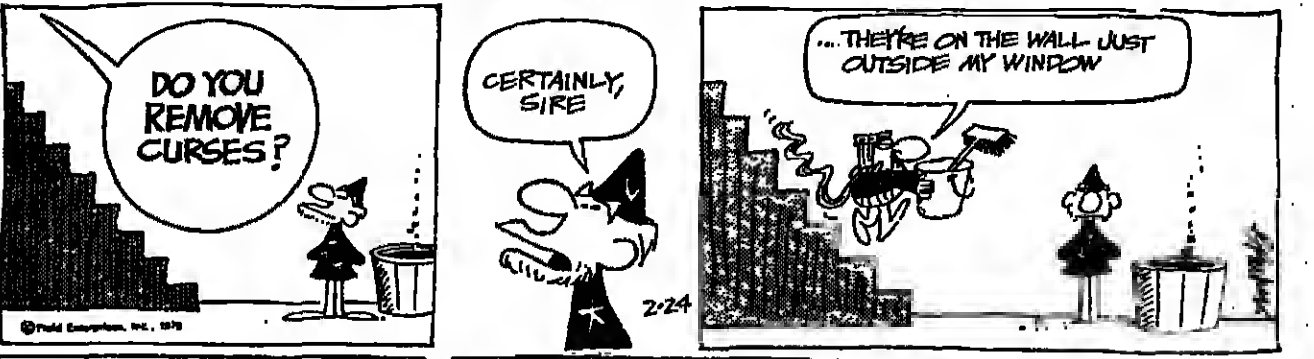
BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



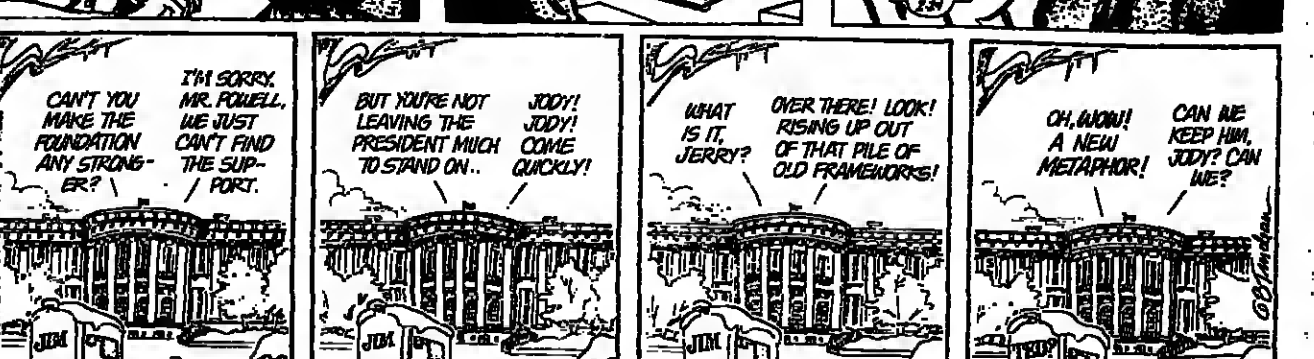
WIZARD OF ID



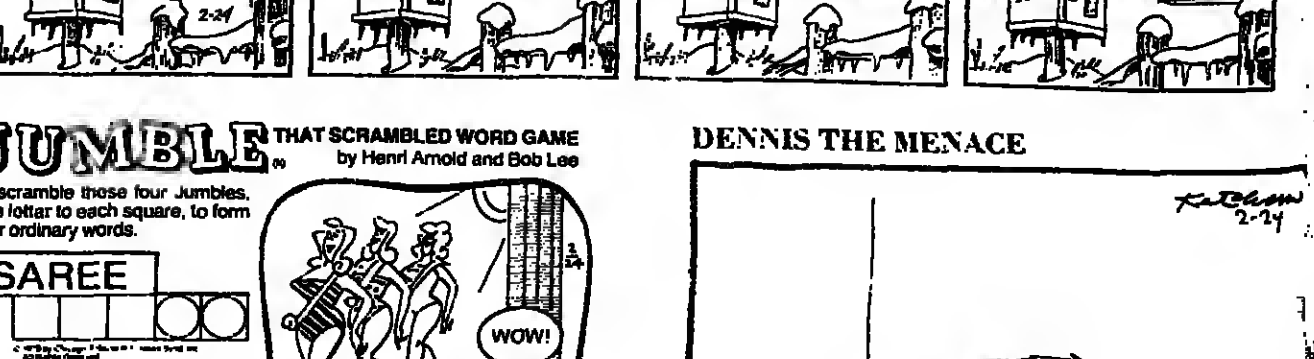
REX MORGAN



DONESBURY



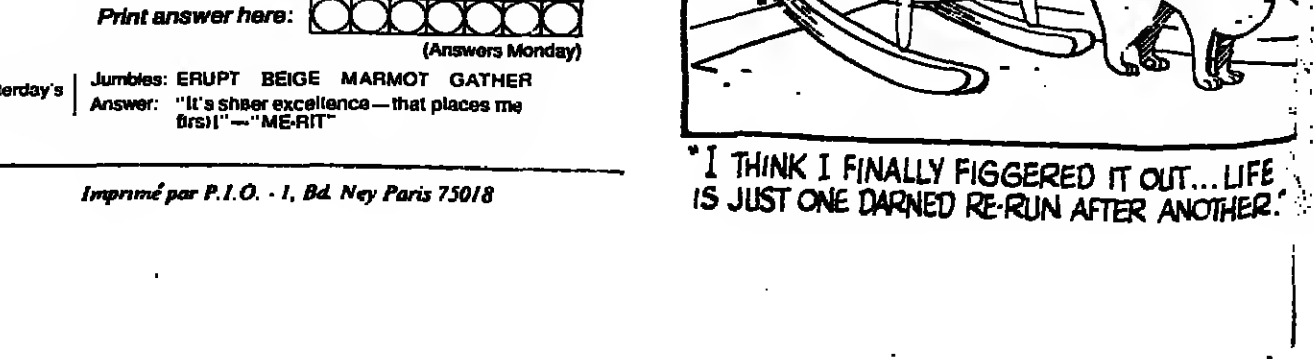
JUMBLE



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE



JUMBLE



A Country Boy Who Works Hard

Perkins: The Student of Football

By Gerald Eskenazi

NEW YORK, Feb. 23 (NYT) — He enjoyed himself "just a country boy from Mississippi" as he revealed yesterday in his new role as coach of the Giants, but Ray Perkins perhaps said a truer side after the news conference broken up and he was headed for the executive suite.

The elevator stopped and the word PLAZA came up on an elevator button. "Is this it, the locker?" he asked. "I mean plah-zuh," he added with a grin. "I'm in New York."

When people who know Walter Ray Perkins are asked about him, they invariably remark how much of his time is spent at studying.

The Jets' quarterback, Richard Todd, used to go to Perkins in spring practice when Todd was a freshman at Alabama and Perkins was a player for the Baltimore Colts.

He worked out harder than anyone I ever knew, recalled from Birmingham, Ala. "He'd run for more than an hour. He'd jog a mile, then he'd tell me to throw him passes, and he'd run some more."

Todd remembers Perkins as intense even off the field. "He's always got his mind on something," the quarterback said.

Family Life Subordinated

Perkins, who is 37, has gone through life and that he has missed something in the films, the celluloid replays of practices and games and which his career has revolved. His life with his family has been pushed into the background.

"I don't remember taking a vacation," he

said. But he remembered that "there was a week once in Toledo Bend, that's in a corner of Louisiana and Texas."

Even when pressed, Perkins cannot answer why he works so hard and when the habit began. He is a middle child, born on Nov. 6, 1941, in Mount Olive, Miss. And just where is that? "You ever been in the middle of nowhere?" he asks. "Five miles from your neighbor?"

But he calls his hometown Petal, Miss., one of several places where his father, a carpenter, had taken the family.

Perkins remembers his high school athletic career in Petal. "I didn't try out for basketball at first," the 6-foot, 185-pounder said. "It took guts to play basketball. I had skinny legs and was afraid to go on the court in those short pants and show my legs."

If he was shy about his legs, no one knew it. Indeed, confidence has been his hallmark. It is part of the reason the Giants' president, Wellington Mara, approved Perkins.

"Professionalism," Mara said. "I don't have all the answers, but I have all the questions to ask him, and he answered them."

Likes a Leader

George Young, who as general manager preceded Perkins to the Giants by nine days, liked the way Perkins left a solid job with a solid team (the New England Patriots) to "move 3,000 miles to San Diego to better himself."

"I always liked a man who leads the troops," Young said, "rather than one who watches the battle from on top of a hill."

Perkins survived an early battle shortly after going to Alabama, where his coach was Paul (Bear) Bryant. On a Thursday in spring practice, Perkins got knocked on his head. Two days later

the same thing happened. When he woke up in the hospital, three holes had been drilled in his skull to relieve the pressure.

So he sat out a year, but only technically. He began catching passes as a receiver in workouts (he had gone to college as a fullback) and Bryant was impressed. When Perkins resumed playing, with Joe Namath as his quarterback, he became an all-American receiver.

"He worked hard all his life," Bryant said yesterday. "I'm not very bright, but I think you could see then he'd be a coach. I liked his attitude. He doesn't say, 'Sic 'em,' he says, 'Let's go.'"

Praise From Roommate

His roommate in five years with the Baltimore Colts was David Lee, the punter, who remembered the intensity with which Perkins viewed films.

"He not only had knowledge of the men who were covering him," Lee said, "but he studied who was covering the other receivers."

A knee injury ended Perkins' pro career. He joined Mississippi State in 1973 as coach of receivers, and then was hired by the Patriots the next year for the same job. Last season, he left the comfort of a winning club to run the offense, and quarterback, at San Diego.

They used to say at San Diego that Perkins was up so early that there was frost on his windshield. He was in the office by 6:30 in the morning — even after the team would play a game in the East and arrive back on the Coast at midnight.

Didn't this bother his wife, Carolyn, or his two sons? "I don't know," he replied. "I don't see her that often."

While Keeping His Game in Shape

Stockton Succeeds as Golf's Public-Relations Man

By John S. Radosta

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 23 (NYT) — Dave Stockton, one of the front-runners yesterday in the opening round of the Los Angeles open, is a better-than-average golfer. He has won 11 tournaments since he joined the PGA Tour in 1964, including two Professional Golfers' Association championships. He is one of the 19 men on the tour who have topped \$1 million in official winnings.

The 37-year-old Californian also happens to be doing one of the best possible public-relations jobs for the tour. He wins friends for pro

golf because he likes people and has fun relating to them.

Away from the golf course Stockton is an enthusiastic big-game hunter and he keeps busy recruiting young athletes for the University of Southern California golf team. Stockton is a Trojan alum, Class of 1964.

"Other than Notre Dame, we're about the most obnoxious alumni around," Stockton said yesterday afternoon after shooting a 69 and standing three strokes behind Larry Wadkins, two behind Lon Hinkle and one shot back of Kermit Zarley and Hale Irwin.

Stockton was asked how he has

come to be one of the most popular representatives of the tour.

"It's not how you do it," he answered, "but how you like people. I enjoy people. In my recruiting for USC I encourage students to major in business, speech and public-relations courses. They are as much a part of golf as hitting the ball."

Stockton's milieu is the one-day business outing — he played 31 of them last year and he expects to play at least that many this season. Not that his outside golf comes free; he earns well over \$100,000 in fees from three companies that engage him to play golf with business executives who are customers of those companies.

A typical Stockton week will include a business outing on Monday in Chicago and another on Tuesday in Washington. Then he will play in a regular pro-am on Wednesday, say, Philadelphia and play the four days of the Philadelphia tournament.

"A business outing," Stockton explained, "can take in anywhere from 30 to 100 business executives. I start with a clinic of an hour to an hour and a half. Then, on the golf course, I try to play at least one hole with every foursome out there. I want to be able to say that I

helped every one in some way, with a putt, a stance, a grip, backswing and so on."

"I want to see more professionals take this route. They know what it means to three-putt from 50 feet, and that helps them relate to a businessman who three-putts or leaves the ball in a bunker. And the businessman appreciates that. It's the kind of thing that makes friends for the golf tour."

Yesterday, Stockton had an experience like no other in his 15 years on the tour. On the par-4 18th hole, his second shot was embedded in rain-soaked mud on a slope beside the green. A PGA official ruled he was entitled to relief by dropping a ball over his shoulder.

He also told Stockton that if the ball rolled down the slope to the green, he could play his next shot from the putting surface.

Stockton dropped the ball and, sure enough, it rolled onto the green, about 50 feet from the cup.

"Even though it was an official ruling, in my mind I couldn't accept it," Stockton said. "I've never dropped a ball onto a green."

He proceeded to take three putts for bogey.

Stockton plays hard and he enjoys the chance to relax. Next week he will join a group of 20 men in

Colorado to hunt elk and mule deer in an area now under 12 feet of snow.

With help and advice from Tom Weiskopf, the most accomplished big-game hunter on the tour, Stockton has already bagged a Stone sheep, one of the four major big-game sheep.

By arranging his golf schedule to end in September, Stockton gives himself plenty of time for hunting in the winter.

"I'm a nervous type and well motivated," Stockton said. "I work so hard that I need to relax, to get a chance to think and to poke fun at myself."

Even on the golf course he does not mind directing some humor at himself. He is a short hitter — his drives are usually 250 to 255 yards — and he makes jokes about being outdriven by 20 to 30 yards by his playing partners. When he carded a birdie 3 on the 467-yard second hole yesterday, he said: "For me that was an eagle."

Stockton came out of USC in 1964, went straight to the pro-golf tour and won his first tournament in 1967. He won his first PGA championship in 1970.

He won his second in 1976, and last season won \$65,016, gaining 46th place on the money list.



Ray Perkins scans Giants Stadium in East Rutherford, N.J., after being named coach of the National Football League team.

Players, Owners In No Hurry for Baseball Talks

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, Feb. 23 (NYT) — Baseball's basic agreement expires next Dec. 31. This is the contract governing all employer-employee relations except for the pension plan, which expires March 31, 1980. The forthcoming season, then, will be the last under existing agreements.

In recent years the game's traditional routine has been interrupted twice because of the lagging pace of collective bargaining. Once the players called a strike that delayed the season's opening. Once the owners locked players out of the training camps. In view of that record, you'd think that owners, players, fans, umpires, league presidents, the commissioner and Seymour Swift, the baseball statistician, would be happy to see negotiations on new agreements start as soon as possible.

However, neither the players nor the owners are in any great sweat to begin bargaining.

"In the past," Marvin Miller, head of the players' union, said, "our position has been 'the sooner the better.' If we did get started in the summer the bargaining just marked time. Sometimes the lack of progress built up a sense of frustration that didn't improve the climate around the bargaining table. Maybe this sort of bargaining needs a deadline."

"The players will start preparing in spring training. I'll visit the camps talking to all 26 clubs, and request that the player reps hold meetings to get proposals from the players. Then our executive board will meet at the All-Star Game in July where we'll try to put everything together. In theory, we could be ready to start bargaining after that."

Unanswerable Question

Ray Grebey, the owners' director of player relations, was asked what he considered a desirable time to open negotiations. "I can't answer that," he said, "because the Players' Association — here, I'll read it to you. Under date of Jan. 11, Marvin Miller announced, 'At an appropriate, mutually agreeable time, negotiations will start.'"

Grebe was told of the timetable outlined by Miller. "He hasn't told me they'll be ready to negotiate in July," he said. "I'd hope an appropriate, mutually agreeable time could be fixed in private discussion between his office and this office before I read a date in the paper."

Grebe's refusal to bargain through the press or even suggest a date offers a striking contrast to the behavior of his employers. At least half of the owners, not to mention Bowie Kuhn, have been negotiating for a year or more through the press, on the air and in public speeches. Probably the most articulate and possibly the least consistent has been Kuhn, the commissioner.

Last April in Atlanta he warned that with a small group of teams signing the best of the free agents at outrageous figures, the free-agent system would destroy baseball's competitive balance.

In August he told the American Bar Association, "Baseball's competitive balance has not been hurt by the free-agent system. Many of us feared that there would be an adverse effect on teams' competitive balance but I see no clear evidence of that." He added that "baseball attendance is up 30 percent, and free agency is a factor."

At baseball's December meetings in Orlando, Fla., he foresaw "an elite group of teams" dominating and damaging the business. Again and again this party line has been parroted by Jim Fetz of Detroit, Charlie Finley of Oakland, Gusie Busch of St. Louis, Calvin Griffith of Minnesota or some other owner, and from time to time similar views are expressed in newspapers and on the air. Where there is no attribution, it is not always difficult to guess at the identity of the source.

The central themes are that the rich clubs are outbidding rivals for all the top players and sending costs up to ruinous levels, and that many teams are headed for financial disaster. The fact that neither is the truth does not seem to be a consideration.

"Big Spenders May Turn Baseball Into Survival of the Fittest," a recent headline in the Los Angeles Times shouted. "Before Sanity Prevails, One Insider Says, 'Some Clubs Could Be Lost.'"

Grebe's Argument

The story quoted Ray Grebey thus: "I have a very, very strong concern about the general level of [salary] compensation and its overall rate of escalation. It's abnormal and the situation is grave. I don't want to take money out of anyone's pocket but if [salary escalation] has to be slowed, 60 percent of the operating revenue now goes to player payroll and development. And if you ask me if some clubs are going to have a hard time surviving, my answer is an unqualified yes."

On Tuesday Grebey said he meant that "sixty cents of every dollar the major leagues spend goes for employee compensation and benefits." He said this referred to all employees, including coaches, managers, grounds-keepers, ushers, ticket sellers, gate attendants, security forces, trainers, office help, umpires, league officials and the commissioner.

"That's 60 cents of every dollar spent," he said. "If it were figured against operating revenue it would be more than 60 percent, because the teams are losing money." He said he could show figures to prove this but he would not cite them over the telephone.

Poor Bowie Kuhn. With attendance and gate receipts at an all-time high, exciting pennant races with more teams in contention than ever before, a shimmering galaxy of stars like Pete Rose, Rod Carew, Ron Guidry, Jim Rice, Dave Parker, George Foster, Tom Seaver, Jim Palmer and Reggie Jackson, and rising Nielsen ratings commanding fresh millions from television, Bowie has gone along thinking baseball never had it so good. Fool's paradise.

Ranked No. 1 in the U.S., Scott Remains Unknown

By Neil Amdur

NEW YORK, Feb. 23 (NYT) — On the track, the curly blond hair and soft blue eyes seem angelic, giving him the look of a choir boy. But Len Miller, his coach, says that Steve Scott is more squirrel than Sunday-school singer.

"He's a hell-raiser," Miller said recently. "Steve is an example of the notion that you can't judge a book by its cover."

Steve Scott is the miler nobody knows. Ranked No. 1 in the United States, he has won National Collegiate titles, has run 32.9 seconds outdoors (last summer) and set a U.S. indoor record (3:54.1) last weekend in San Diego behind Eamonn Coghlan's world best 3:52.6. Yet, at the Amateur Athletic Union indoor championships here, the 22-year-old Scott may be looked upon as just another face alongside those of Filbert Bayi, Wilson Waigwa and Niall O'Shaughnessy at Madison Square Garden.

"I believe that Steve could go to the Olympics, win a silver medal and still be unknown," Craig Mackaback, another of Scott's mile rivals, said earlier this week. "In any other country, he would be a national hero."

Impressive Credentials

Not since Jim Ryan and Marty Liquori has an American emerged with the credentials and consistency that Scott has brought to the mile. In six invitation miles this winter, the 6-foot-1-inch, 160-pound Californian has broken the four-minute barrier three times, won twice, and finished second three times. His times have been no slower than 4:01.6.

"Steve is better than he's ever been," said Miller, the coach at the University of California at Irvine. "It's been very gratifying to see him become more consistent and faster."

Recognition, or lack of it, remains unimportant to Scott. "I've noticed it," he said. "In the past, others have gotten it for less than what I've done, but I've had my share."

One reason for Scott's relative anonymity has been his preference for outdoor competition. "I don't place a high value on indoor running," he conceded, echoing the West Coast training philosophy. "It's a fun time for running."

Late Breaker

Unlike Ryan and Liquori, who were sub-four-minute milers in high school, Scott did not break four minutes for the first time until his junior year at Irvine. In high school, he ran the 440 and 880.

Now, a 10-mile workout at a six-minute mile pace is considered "social mileage" for Scott, who was graduated last June but still trains at the school. He ran a marathon several years ago and finished in 2 hours 32 minutes.

But the biggest difference between Scott and other American milers may be his instincts. Scott is more athlete than pure runner, and his training program includes weight-lifting sessions twice a week.

"He could have been a starting defensive halfback or quarterback in football," Miller said. "I've seen him throw a football on a clothesline 60 to 70 yards. He very rarely plays golf but still shoots in the low 90s, and when he horses around with the javelin, he can throw 200 to 230 feet."

College Basketball

- Albany 76, Georgetown 62
Auburn 72, Georgia 66
Georgia Tech 79, Memphis St. 53
LSU 96, Alabama 61
Miss. St. 68, Miss. 64
N. Miss. 74, Tulane 60
Tenn. 67, Florida 72
- Indiana 64, Iowa 62
Michigan 66, Purdue 67
Minn. 72, Northwestern 71
N. Carolina 55, Akron 44
Ohio St. 73, Illinois 65
Wisconsin 66, Michigan 65
- Southwest
N. Texas 60, Illinois St. 57
Oklahoma St. 60, Phillips 79
- Brighton Young 76, Wyoming 72
St. Mary's 66, Portland 67
USC 77, Washington St. 69
Utah 72, Colorado St. 63
Washington 69, UCLA 68



Dave Stockton

First Black Coach at Major College

Jeffries Faces Challenge at Wichita State

WICHITA, Kan., Feb. 23 (AP) — Jeffries, who encountered some questions at Wichita State yesterday before accepting the job as the first black head football coach in a major conference, that would be your response, he asked, to those who say having a black coach would mean an all-black team? Or, could you successfully recruit white student-athletes?

Questions came from the hiring search committee at the Our Valley Conference school, from the street.

One of this sidewalk talk had a up," said the athletic director, Bredehoff. "They were brought by the search committee only to make the candidate aware such as they could be a reality."

The manner of how they were asked was of no influence on committee. Its kind of disappointing in this day and age that would have to come up. But we did them because it was subject that may have to be faced

The 40-year-old Jeffries said that burned interview offers from predominantly white NCAA Division IA schools because he had their sincerity.

Waste of Time

We had several offers to be interviewed at IA schools but I led from people I happened to around these campuses that an affirmative action type of interview black coaches to some kind of criteria," he

thought naming the schools, Jeff said he did not attend the news. "It would have been a of their time and mine," he

Jeffries was appointed to the Wichita State post in late December after six weeks of selecting a staff and recruiting his crop of junior college players, id that he believed his situation would not create undue difficulties it will put a lot of extra

BA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE
Atlantic Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Yonkers	23	11	.672	0
Long Island	22	12	.646	1 1/2
Seaward	22	12	.646	1 1/2
St. John's	24	14	.632	2 1/2
St. Francis	23	15	.605	3 1/2

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
St. John's	23	12	.657	0
St. Francis	22	13	.621	1 1/2
St. John's	22	13	.621	1 1/2
St. Francis	22	13	.621	1 1/2
St. John's	22	13	.621	1 1/2

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St. John's	22	13	.621	0
St. Francis	22	13	.621	1 1/2
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Norton, Shavers Set 12-Rounder For Las Vegas

BEVERLY HILLS, Calif., Feb. 23 (UPI) — Ken Norton and Earle Shavers did some verbal sparring yesterday during the announcement of their 12-round World Boxing Council heavyweight elimination fight set for Las Vegas, Nev., March 23.

After the announcement, Shavers said: "This is such a good fight, I almost want to be in the audience."

Norton interrupted to say: "By the third round, you may well be in the audience."

Shavers then retorted: "I respect Norton. All my mental problems are gone. I can't see the fight going more than three or four rounds. Anything I can hit, I can knock out. A loss would

